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two or three families when they come to

Paris for the season, bringing with them a

cow, and paying for its keep at a dairy-shed

in their vicinity. Thus they have their own

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Agricultural.

RESSION NOT A MEANS OF IMPROVEMENT.

as not been very long since our esteemportry, the MICHIGAN FARMER, gorously excepted to the Gasette's e that the extent of depression and suged by the temporary reduction in rot she p. This from the fact that in ess of reducing numbers the rule g a higher future average. From this be FARMER dissented, and doubtless litself right. Since then, however, or seems to have been looking up and to have found the Gasette's sion confirmed by the returns from an flocks, which he says lost half a head between 1884 and 1889 from tariff laws. The FARMER now prints showing that the average weight of five and a half pounds per fleece by the census of 1880, had increased will show an increase of about r cent since 1884—giving an average nds per head, or total of 15,000 .m about 2,500,000 sheep. Our rary is much nearer right now

earlier conclusions .- Breeders' FARNER is pleased to see the Gozet's this matter, as it believes the course ep busbandry in this State has shown ts position was entirely correct. The ent of the Gasette was that a time of on, which at that time was very in the sheep husbandry of the entire would result in improving the flocks. ention was that this was true to a extent with breeders of thoroughlocks, but that the low price of wool tesult in putting a stop to the purof good rams to continue the improvewool-growing flocks, and the break p many of them, thus the general effect be to injure the flocks instead of ther. That was in the winter of and the clip of the next spring showed liked falling off. That clip, being a one, brought a little better price. theep were regarded with more favor. was a slight increase in the demand ims as a consequence. After the deof the Mills bill prices for wool began rove, and with it the demand for good a well as breeding ewes. The writer was in daily communication with eep breeders and wool-growers of the and watched the gradual improveof the business with great interest. he spring of 1889, sheep had advanced

rice per head, and wool during the on sold up to 31c for Merino washed es. In July and August over 3 000 were taken by the Texan flock-owners this State, the first of any amount since The demand has been good also the wool-growers of this State, to the antage of the breeder as well as the grower. The past two years have years of improvement, and the clip of State will show it both in amount and tien. Meanwhile, since 1884, many focks have been broken up, and the ing ewes in others crossed with long middle wool rame. While the latter hod has brought a great deal of money the State by the sale of early lambs, 800]-growing flocks were being used up. process was going steadily forward the spring of '88, when wool advanced. ope we shall not have another such ack. Sheep-husbandry is, we believe, Parably connected with the agricultural porary will look up the facts by interwing wool-growers-owners of Merino ks -we feel certain it will decide that we

proved it conclusively.

A UNION MEETING OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

On Saturday, Sist ult., a union meeting of Farmers' Clubs was held at Fairview, the estate of Hon. L. D. Watkins, of Manchester, Washtenaw County. Four clubs were officially represented by their Secretaries and the fifth by members present; these, with the invited guests, swelled the number in attendance to ner rly one hundred. The Manchester and Bridgewater Club, of which Mr. Watkins is a member, the Norvell, Napoleon, Brooklyn, Columbia and Grass Lake Clubs were there represented.

in social chat upon the parlors and wide veranda, dinner being served at noon. It is the custom in this Club for those at whose house the meeting is held, to provide the entire bill of fare, instead of all contributing to a picnic dinner. As the members are called upon to entertain the Club but once in two years, in the ordinary course of events, and as the menu has been restricted within a specified limit, the duty is not felt

the regular programme arranged for the afternoon wasopened by Miss Maud E. Lapham, who recited "The Last Days of Jefferson" very nicely. Miss Annie Palmer followed with an essay which, with that of Miss Annette English, on "What is Life?" will appear in the Household, Miss Sadie Fay then gave a very spirited rendition of "How He Saved St. Michael's," the story of the slave who plucked the burning trand from the tower of St. Michael's church at Charleston and saved the beautiful structure, the pride of the city. Mrs. R. F. staction among flock owners was not Johnstone, of the Michigan Farmer, followed with a paper, "What a Mother Can Do for Her Sons," which appeared to be

> Gibbons finished the programme. DISCUSSION.

President T. B. Halladay, of the Norvell paper, and strove to disabuse her mind of and many rare and valuable geological little less than three per cent in 1884. husbands for pin money. If either, the husbands for pin is subject to the wife's right of dower while are also arranged here, convenient for inhers is absolutely free.

Mr. Gibbons rose to thank Mr. Halladay for his words in behalf of downtrodden

Mrs. Johnstone suggested that women are so loyal to their husbands that President Helladay would never hear of their troubles

in that respect. Mr. Jessup Wood, of Lodi, who had to leave on train, then nearly due, made a few remarks complimentary to the members of the clubs present, and wishing them en-

Mr. Smith, of Somerset, called on Mr. Gibbons to define a scrub, to which he replied: Animals with a very large appetite. a great deal of cheek, and which yield a very

Mr. Smith-Much stock not pure bred in

better than some that is. toward larger farms; the smaller ones being absorbed in the larger. This is not a good thing. There is a power lu the sense of not be a success. Too many are seeking to avoid manual labor.

question, one we are all intensely interested in. Farmers made a great mistake the past year in crying down the value of their farms. The tendency soon will be that capitalists will wish to invest in land, and land will appreciate in value. Hold on to the land; few will have to let their homes go on mortgage it they will stay at home

and attend to business. Mr. Raymond, of Grass Lake-No grea danger of this. Farms that are sold under mortgage are for sale; the capitalists would rather have the money than the land. Irrigation not to be recommended at present.

Mr. Gibtons-Irrigation is far in the future; is not needed until our population has greatly increased. Am decidedly opposed to any government increase of land for productive purposes. Time will come when these large farms will not be profitable, then they will be divided. In France farms are small and its peasantry contented and rich, as proved by their paying the levy of five milliards of francs demanded by the Ger-

R. Green-Has seen French farming very recently, and does not admire it. The land is in little strips; no fences; the women and erity of this State; hence we have ad- children watch the stock. We are advised strongly anything which would to cultivate only half as much. What shall Pance it. We are also pleased to be able | we do with the rest? I will tell you: Seed et the Gazette right on this subject, as it down and let it lie; do not do anything believe it wishes to be. If our con- with it; let the sheep run over it, it will grow rich of itself. Whatever you do do not plow it. My wheat for the past four ad the right side of the question. Time do not plow all the land I have. years has averaged 23 bushels per acre. 1

J. Green-Our small farmers are going

under because they invest so much in

The morning hours were pleasantly spent

The sky threatened rain during the early morning hours and remained overcast fell. After dipper all adjourned to the spacious, freshly-shaven lawn, where the audience was seated in the shelter of the magnificent trees adorning it. After some preliminary business had been transacted,

save the best shearing animals, thus favorably received by the ladies of the audience, but to te accepted cum grano salis by the masculine contingent. A paper. "The Future of Agriculture," by Robt.

joyable and successful meetings.

small return for what they consume.

J. G. English-The tendency now is ownership. When we all get down to the eight hour system how will it be? It can

Mr. Smith, of Somerset-This is a mighty

Too much produced now.

mans as the price of the withdrawal of their

machinery. Many of the old tools that cost little, do about as good work as the new tools. Many have gone in debt counting on the largest yield, and the highest price to enable them to repay it, and when the crop

fails and the price is low they must go under. Mr. Green had another question -- I can get as good sugar in England for five cents as I can get here for seven cents. Why is this? Mr. Gibbone-The duty on sugar is not a

The impending tariff discussion was checked by a few words from T. B. Halladay. A. Hitchcock-The character of the

farmer has more to do with the success of his venture than the size of the farm. S. W. Crafts, of Sharon-The time is coming when our farms will be cut down to a size within our means. Our farmers will be educated so they can analyze soi's, etc., raise as much on one acre as now on two or

three. They will be educated, and as politicians will be able to make laws at Lansing that will stand six months anyway. H. A. Ladd-Irrigation is not possible here, as the water is all below the top of during the day, though fortunately no rain our high hills. Capitalists are not absorbing our farms; it is our more intelligent and

> successful farmers that are doing so. E. A. Halladay, of Napoleon-I find that with the adoption of improved implements and methods farming becomes more enjoy-

W. R. Mount spoke of an 80 acre farm which produced more than an adjoining 320 one. Also that statistics prove that farms in the State are growing smaller.

The company separated rather regretfully, as if sorry the pleasures of the day were over. Many had ridden long distances to be present, but the moonlight evening and the good roads were in their favor, and behind the good horses which members of Webster 58868, dam Ludy Caroline by 21st farmers' clubs always drive, the return was Duke of Hulsdale 22810, George W. Shaw, hind the good horses which members of not tiresome.

Fairview never looked more beautiful. The house is charmingly situated on a gentle rise, which slopes away in spacious lawns, planted with evergreens and deciduous trees arranged with artistic skill to open vista after vista, and reveal glimpses of the hills beyond, clad in all the luxuriant freshness of June, "the month of leaves." A park at the side of the house contains nearly or quite every forest tree indigenous Club, spoke in reference to Mrs. Johnstone's to the State, while curious rock formations spection and study. This park forms a valuable as well as handsome addition to the attractions of Fairview, whose owner has seen it grow from a "state of nature" into its rresent heauty and value.

THE SALE AT SPRINGBROOK.

A Large Crowd of Representative Stock

men and Farmers. The joint sale of Shorthorns by Messrs. Wm. Ball, W. E. Boyden and H. T. Phelps, was held on Thursday, and drew out a large number of representative farmers and stock men from all over the State. There were parties present from Wayne, Washtenaw, Oakland, Macomb, Jackson, Hillsdale, Monroe, Ingham, Shiawassee, Kent, Ionia, Barry, Van Buren, Siginaw, St. Clair and Gratiot Counties. Never have we seen a finer looking audience at a stock sale than the one which confronted Col. J. A. Mann when he mounted an improvised platform to open the sale. And they were a good natured crowd-the kind always to be found at a Springbrook sale. A large number of lidies were present, and were much interested in the proceedings. The sale was held in one of the large barns, where tiers of seats had been erected, the lower one being divided by a strong rope from the sales ring. The day was bright and sunny-a perfect Jone day-and the heat compelled Col. Mann to deff his coat, and then he started in to sell the 48 head catalogued by assuring the crowd that the cattle were to be sold squarely, and that they could not get away until every animal was disposed of. Mr. Ball also made a short announcement in which he said the cattle to be offered were going to be sold without reserve or by-bidding; that when an animal came in the ring and was bid on it was no longer under the owner's control, and would go to the highest bidder, He did not wish any one to bid on animals they did not want, as all bids made would be regarded as bona fide. No one was present to bid for the owners, and bidders could have the animals at the prices made by themselves. We need hardly remark in this connection, that the sale was a square one, and the stock offered went to bona fide purchasers in every instance. In this respect the sale was a model one, and conducted in a manner to secure the respect and

confidence of every one present. The cattle sold were distributed over large ares, and we trust and believe will prove a profitable investment for their purchasers. The list of animals sold, with names of purchasers, is as follows:

FEMALES.

Canadian Duchess of Gloster 12th, by Sales Duke 2d 2403, dam Canadian Duchess of Gloster 11th by Athelstane 7th 65067, Geo. W. Phelps, Dexter; price, \$130.

Hannah Combs, by Renick Wild Eyes
64189, dam Dolly Combs by Duke of Deer
64198, dam Alice Hunt by Duke of Crow

Lawn 50968, Wm. Campbell, Ypsilanti; Farm 38832, J. R. Pool, Jackson; price,

price, \$50. Rhoda, by 21st Duke of Hillside 22810. dam Ruth by 15th Duke of Hillsdale 16828, Mr. Duffy, Whitmore Lake; price, \$75.
Phylis of Springbrook, by Lord Hilps 63417, dam Clara Combs by Renick Wild Eyes 64189, Wm. Campbell, Ypsilanti; price, \$65.

Rhoda 21, by Barrington Duke of Webster 58868, dam Rhoda by 21st Dake of Hillsda'e 22810, W. J. Bartow, East Saginaw; price,

Lady Mary of Hamburg 3d, by Loudon protective one. I would not defend the Duke of Hidaway 4th 87763, dam Lady Mary tar ff on sugar.

Stabler, Ann Arbor; price, \$55.

Pocahontas 4th, by Ranick Wild Eyes
64189, dam Pocahontas by 5th Duke of Syramore 51347, George Josephans, Saline; price, \$90.
Pocahontas 6'h, by Loudon Duke of Hid-

away 4th 87763, dam Pocahontas 4th by Renick Wild Eres 64189, Wm. Campbell, Ypsilanti; price, \$75.

Lady Caroline 2d, by Barrington Duke of Webster 58838, dam Lady Caroline by 21st Duke of Hilladale 22810, Wm. April, Ann

Arbor; price, \$95. Lon Ella 2d, by Barrington Duke of Webster 58868, dam Lou Ella by Lord Compton 46471, E. A. Chase, Plymouth; price, \$55 Camilia 7th, by Duke of Crow Farm 38333, dam Camilla 5th by Lord Barrington 2d

30115. Joseph Greer, Ithaca; price, \$80.
Camilla 8th, by Renick Wild Eyes 64189.
dam Camilla 7th by Duke of Crow Farm
88382, George Josephans, Saline; price, \$60.
Camilla 9th, by London Duke of Hidaway 4th 87763, dam Camilla 5th by Lord Barrington 2d 80115, O. R. Pattengill, Piy-

mouth; price, \$40.

Bloom of Springbrook, by Sharon Dake of Springbrook 4th 95193, dam Harmony 6th by Homer's Duke of Fiat Creek 87053, W. Bartow, East Saginaw; price, \$85. Harmony 6th, by Homer's Duke of Flat Creek 87053, dam Harmony 3d by 5th Duke of Acklam 41734, W. J. Bartow, East Sagi-

of Ackiam 41734, W. J. Bartow, East Saginaw, price, \$65.

Maud Hilps, by Lord Hilps 63417, dam Lady Maud by Lord Compton 46471, C. L. Briggs, Laces; price, \$45.

Jo4e P., by Barrington Duke of Webster 5868, dam Ada Compton by Lord Compton 46471, W. J. Bartow, Saginaw, \$45.

Lady Caroline 3d, by Barrington Duke of Webster 58868 dam Lady Caroline by 21st

Saline; price, \$110.
Rose of Huron River, by Renick Wild Eyes 64189, dam Nora Airdrie by Red Airdrie Wm. Campbell, Ypsilanti; price, \$125. 24 Rose of Huron River, by Renick Wild Eyes 64189, dam 19th Rose of Sycamore by 4th Duke of Sharon 51369, Thos. Birkett,

Dexter; price, \$65.

5th R se of Huron River, by Renick Wild Eyes 64189, dam 19.h Ross of Sycamora by Grass Lake; price, \$35.

4th Rise of Huron River, by Renick Wild

Eyes 64189, dam 19th Rose of Sycamore by 4th Duke of Sharon 51309, C. L. Briggs, Lucey; price, \$105. Lady Segsworth, by Sir Charles 89470, the idea that wives have to beg their specimens collected with much care and dam Maid of Milton by imp. Roderick 1821,

Rosette 10th, by Duke of Crow Farm 38332, dam Rosette 5th by Lord Barrington 2nd 30115, Homer Brooks, Wixom; piice, Rosette 12th, by Loudon Dake of Hid-

away 4th 87763, dam Rosette 11th by Duke of Crow Farm 35332, to E. A. Croman, Grass Lake; price, \$70.
11th Poyilis of Holmhurst, by Major

Booth 30240, dam Gentle Annie 20 h by Breastplate 11431, Thomas Birkett, Dexter; price, \$60. Third Phyllis of Webster, by Barrington

Dake of Webster 58868, dam 11th Phyllis o Holmhurst by Major Booth 80240, W. J. Bartow, Saginaw; price, \$50.

Wild Rose 5th, by Barrington Dake 7th
72667, dam Airdrie's Aylesby Lady by
Airdrie Duke 31340, O. R. Pattengill,

lymouth; price, \$110. Nettle, by Lord Compton 46417, dam Strawberry 4th by 81 Dake of Hillsdale 9:64, C. L. Briggs, Lacey; price, \$125.
Alice Hunt, by Duke of Crow Farm 39332

dam Fanny Hunt 7th by 21 Duke of Under edge 22964, Wm. Tubbs, Deihl Mills; price, Nell Compton, by Mary's Double Dake 87928, dam Ada Compton by Lord Compton 46471, Wm. April, Ann Arbor; price, \$55. Duchess of Hamburg, by Dake of Crow Farm, dam Lucy Belle 4th by Duke of Noxubre 9920, E. W. Pickett, Corinta, Kent

Co.; price, \$120. Ada Compton, by Lord Compton 4647. dam Webster Duty by 15th Duke of Hill-dale 16829. G. B. Ryan, Ypslianti; price, \$35. Jessie P., by Barrington Duke of Webste 8:68, dam Ada Compton by Lord Compton 46471. G. B. Ryan, Ypsilanti; price, \$55. Nettle Sharon, by Sharon Duke of Spring-brook 77807, dam Nettle by Lord Compton

46471, Harlow Baldwin, Ann Arbor; price, May Compton, by Commander-in-Chief 47714, dam Kate Compton by Lord Compton 16471, Robert Martin, Ypsilanti; price, \$65. Mand Sharon, by Lord Hilpa 63417, dam Barrington Lady Sharon by Barrington Duke 3u 37624, J. S. Pacey, Dexter; price, \$105. Belle Beauty of Springbrook, by Lord Hilps 68417, dam Belle Beauty of Longwood

by 4th Duke of Springbrook 86066, J. S. Pacey. Dexter; price, \$140. A R se of Snaron neifer, not catalogued, and whose pedigree we did not get, went to Mr. Warner, of Ypsilanti, for \$115.

BULLS. 12th Dake of Hemourg, by Reniek Wild Eyes 64189, dam Pocahentas by 5th Duke of Sycamore 51347, to Joseph Stabler, Ann rbor; price, \$35.

Sharon Duke of Springbrook 6th, by Lord Hilpa 63417, dam Rose of Longwood 24 by Geneva Wild Eyes 51776, George April, Ann Arbor; price, \$50.

Beil Boy, by Master Barrington of Scio
\$2208, dam Lou Ella 2d by Barrington Duke

of Webster 58868, C. Parker, Laingsburg; price, \$65. Hilpa's Prond Duke, by Lord Hilpa 63417, dam Nettie B. of Springbrook by Duke of Crow Farm 38332, John Pratt, Dexter;

Sharon Dake of Springbrook 28th, by Lord Hilpa 63417, dam Barrington Lady Sharon by Barrington Duke 3d 37624, Chas Brown, Ann Arbor; price, \$50. Hilpa's Muscateon, by Lord Hilpa 63417,

dam Amanda Muscatoon 6th, by Cambridge Geneva 50319, G. W. Harrington, Paw Sharon Dake of Springbrook 5th, by Lord Hilps 63417, dam Duchess of Spring brook, by Duke of Crow Farm, W. J. Bar-

Sharon Dake of Soringbrook 6th, by Lord Hilpa 63417, dam Duchess of Springbrook, by Duke of Crow Farm, Joseph Greer, lthaca; price, \$110.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Profits of Sheep-Raising and Wool-Grow

ing as Compared with Other Branches

Paper read by E A Croman, of Grass Lake, at the late me-ting of the Southern Michigan Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Associa-tion, held at Jackson. The subject of this paper is one which

ought to interest every breeder and feeder of live stock, and also is of interest to farmers in general. It is a subject that could have been made much more interesting in the hands of some older and more experienced breeder or feeder than the writer. In years gone by, at our annual meetings of breeders of improved live stock, we would only see present men who were breeders of the kind of stock the meeting represented, (a kind of self-admiration meeting); such is not now the case. It has been shown the farmer that improved stock does pay better than the scrub. And so we as farmers and breeders come together in these meetings and exchange our views, and discuss the breed, or certain types or families of the different breeds. And so we are here today to discuss the profits of sheep-raising and wool-grewing as compared with other live stock on the farm. The sheep, the animal with the golden hoof, we have him as a wool and as a mutton producer; we have him with the white face and the black; and with a protective tariff on his wool, he has paid in the past a greater profit than any of the other kinds of domestic animal. He is the best manure spreader of any of the animals on the farm, at night sleeping on the knolls and on the hillsides, thus depositing his manure where it will do the most good. We also find him in pastures doing moderately well where other stock would starve; we find him in the pasture the first of the farm animals in the spring, and the last, as

a general rule, to be taken up in the fall. In comparing the statistics of this country with those of Great Britain, they would lead us to believe that sheep-raising did not pay en this country. I find that England has two sheep to one of cattle, and that the United States has 49 234,777 cattle and 48,544. 735 sheep. Cattle number more than sheep by 5,690,042. It seems to me this ought to be the reverse. There is one thing certain, that fat sheep are selling on the market today at a greater profit to the feeder than any of the other domestic animals. The question then arises, shall we breed for mutton alone? This I think would not do, for then we would be giving the wool trade to Australia. I think there is a place in this country for both the wool and mutton-producing sheep, and the better we make each breed the mor profits will we get.

I think it is too often the case that we a

farmers keep too much stock. I think the

saving "A little farm, well tilled, a little

flock, well filled," is too often overlooked. Mark Twain says, "To have a paper a success you must illustrate your subject with figures." So I shall try and illustrate that sheep-raising and wool-growing do pay the greatest profit of any of the animals on the farm. I shall compare first the sheep and the steer." We will take a steer at three years old, that weighs 1,500 lbs., and place him on the market at five cents per pound. This sterr would bring \$75, allowing he has consumed three per cent of his live weight daily. We will now take seven ewes, as a sheep is supposed to consume 31/4 per cent of its live weight daily. At a low estimate these seven ewes will raise four lambs each year, worth \$3 per head, or \$8 per year, and \$34 for the three years; we will shear from them 10 lbs. of woo per head, or 70 lbs. yearly, and 210 lbs in the three years. This wool we sell for 20c per lb., or \$42, and at Il have the seven ewes left. worth 32 per head, or \$14. Whole amount placed to the credit of sheep, \$60, a net gain of \$5 in favor of the sheep. Or we can go still further and add the interest on the amount of lambs and wool sold each year, and we find it to be \$1.54, and for three years, \$4.62, or a net gain of \$9.62 in favor the sheep. In the fall we buy ten ewes coming two years old, for which we pay \$5 per head, or \$50, and keep them three years; the interest on this \$50 annually would be at seven per cent, \$3.50, and for three years, \$10.50, which added to the principal, \$50 would make \$60.50, as what the sheep cost us n three years. At the same time we buy colt coming two years old, and pay for him \$100. This \$100, at seven per cent inter est, would amount to \$7 per year, or \$21 in three years. This colt has cost us then in three years \$131 in cash, and we sell him for \$200, we have made on him \$79. We will now see what the ewes have done for us. We have

raised seven lambs per year, for which we recolved \$1 per head, or \$28 per year; and alo sold 100 lbs., wool at 20c per pound, or \$20; ambs and wool per year \$48; at seven per cent this would be \$3.36, or total amount received per year from sheep would be \$51.36, and for three years \$154.08, and have left the ten ewes, worth \$3 per head, making : total amount placed to the credit of sheep \$174.08. and attach the bag. We have allowed that it cost the same to keep the ten sheep that it did the colt for the three years, and we find a net gain in favor of the sheep (deducting the cost for the three years) over that of the horse to be \$20.58.

Last but not least, on the farm, is the hog. The hog, to be raised in these eastern States. in any great numbers, should be in connec-A surious custom is springing up, that of

tion with the dairy. Of all the domestic animals, I think the hog is the most abused; in the winter time sleeping in a fence corner if he can find one, or if he is so fortunate he may be allowed the side of a straw stack; his feed is on'y very thin dish-water from the house. We ask the question, can hogs pay a profit with this kind of care? I doubt not if he is kept in moderate numbers, but that he will prove as profitable as sheep. I think we neglect our pigs too much, not giving them the proper food. We do not feed them enough muscle producing food, when young. I think if we would feed more ship stuff and bran we would get better results from our hogs. I am of the opinion that the sheep, and the hog, pay the greatest profit of any of the animals

OF STATE OF THE SECOND SECOND

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

Interesting Notes on Various Topics

From our Paris Correspondent. French chemists and German brewers are not one on the prudence of top-drassing barley with nitrate of sods, as that produces an excess of nitrogenous matters in the grain, rendering it unsafe for malting. A brewer at Hohenhelm suffered serious losses from this cause. Test experiments on the point in dispute do not exist. The application of 114 to two cwts. of the nitrate per acre, does not increase the protein matter in barley more than one per cent. The salt presents to the plant its nitrogen prepared for assimilation, instead of its having to wait and seek it in the slow decay of animal manures. The soil being nitrated in April and May, the period when vegetation is most active, the plant develops and assimilates food accordingly.

Despite opposition the agricultural syndicates continue to progress, and to eradicate the middle man's abuses in purchases and sales. One reform is at present encouraged. the purchase of live stock by weight. The farmer is thus no longer the shuttlecock of guess work, or at the mercy of blind chance, the newspapers being forced to give quotations in accordance with the new departure. Cattle and pigs can now be bought or sold with the same ease and certainty as any other industrial product. Many farmers who have no fixed weigh-bridge on their holdings meet the drawback by patronizing the wagon weigh-bridge, just as they do other collectively owned or co-operative

machinery. Veterinary Surgeon Warnesson addresses treat their horses in general, and especially in spring when work is brisk. He begs the | manipulation of the fibre. Good flax seed fact not to be lost sight of, that the horse. should possess regularity in length; the odor, however large in size, has after all, only a relatively small stomach -perhaps too small for an herbivorous animal. Its capacity is about 16 quarts. Distended beyond this volume it is liable to rupture, because its formation is such that retching is impossible. With this small stomach is connected 45 yards of intestine; the mucous membrane which coats the latter would carpet the animal twice over from head to feet. In other words, the mucous surface is equal to double

the surface of the horse's hide. In the middle of this enormous tube 125 feet long are two immense reservoirs, the cocom and the large colon, in which the aliments accumulate. These reservoirs occupy themselves alone three-fourths of the abdominal cavity, in which they freely float, but exposed to inter-twist, ending in a mortal enlowlus. Such is the digestive apparatus. Let us give a glance how it works. A draught horse consumes as its feed, half a bundle of hay, five quarts of oats and eight quarts of water. All that cannot remain simultaneously in the stomach. The hay and oats subsist, to be acted upon by the gastric juice; the water passes rapidly out of the stemach to arrive in the cocum and the colon, after a circult of 27 yards.

If the stomach be too full from an excess of solids, the water is dammed; this stop can distend the stomach and produce if not a lesion, indigestive disorders, above all if the animal be very thirsty and drinks with avidity. Accidents may occur, if the horse on entering the stable after work and with an empty stowach be allowed to drink; apart from the effects of cold water on the heated evetem, the water then would naturally go to the intestine, remain largely in the stomach, paralyzing its membrane and causing indigestion. Hence, never give a horse more food than the stomach can contain; nor wait to give drink till all the solids have been eaten, and do not allow the animal to drink if very warm, nor too much if very dry. If the horse be watered, as is too commonly the practice, after finish ing the feed of oats, much of the latter will be washed partially digested, or not at all, into the intestine, where it may act as a foreign body and give rise to irritation, or pass unutilized into the excrements. Let horses then drink before their oats.

not immediately after. The same remark applies to bran when given dry in the manger. Carrots are excellent digestive food, but the base of a horse's diet is hay. M. Warnesson places a lump of rock salt in the rack or manger with excellent effect. When a horse has only the contents of the nose bag to fall back upon, allow the animal fall, and the seeds to brown. When pulled, ten minutes to regain its breath; give drink The Paris Omnibus Company view the

new steel metallic horse collar with favor. It fits the neck well, and seizes a greater surface; it is solid while being elastic; is made In best steel; is easily fastened and unfastened, and produces no sores.

supply of pure and healthy milk. The cow is milked morning and evening, in presence of a servant of the families, who week about undertake that duty, and to deliver the milk in sealed cans at the same time. A season fee of a few francs ensures the animal to be weekly visited by the sanitary inspector. Children brought up on milk obtained under these conditions are rarely ill, and not only children, but invalids and the aged are now prescribed a milk diet. These family cows are generally of the Brittany breed, which in point of richness of milk, is between the Channel Islands and the Kerries, but more akin to the latter. The milk of a good Jersey or Guernsey, contains 5 to 5% per cent of fat; a Brittany, 41/4 per cent-solids in proportion. This fact explains why attention is being directed to the importation of Jerseys and

Gaernseys-indeed every large proprietor keeps one of either breeds for "house use." Crossing them with native races, only injures their rich milk points. The family private cow industry is quite apart from the general scope of dairy farming, where, in the case of towns, Datch cows are preferred for their well-filling udders, rather than for richness in the milk. In the country proper, the tendency of dairy industry is to lean to a fair milch cow primarily, that will at the same time possess some of the beef points of the Shorthorns, so that when her milkyielding work declines, she can be made apidly remunerative for the butcher. These observations are not intended to convey the impression, that it is possible to secure in the same animal, perfect milk and meat points. Either characteristic must predominste, following that the stock aim be need or milk.

The cultivation of flax is strongly recommended, as a profitable crop on mountaineus lands, ordinarily difficult to labor. A temperature fresh and humid suits the flax plant, while the period of its growth is relatively short-between three and four months. In winter the cultivator's family or the peasaut's can work up the fibre, which will be occupation and money-earning. The culture of flax in France has been neglected to favor those industrial plants, sugar-beet and tobacco. To these ought to be added, the emwords of wisdom to French farmers how to playment of inferior seed, the improper preparation of the soil, and the defective exempt from all taint of must; it ought to b heavy, subsiding slowly to the bottom of a vessel of water when a sample is placed therein. A further test: when a few seeds are thrown into the fire they ought to explode with a lond noise. The color of the seed should be a clear brown or yellowish green; brilliant and soft to the touch, and if placed in the mouth the grain ought to have a sweetish flavor when crushed.

But the conclusive test for flax, as well as for all other seeds, is its germinative power. This can be easily determined by placing some seeds between two pieces of flannel or felt, and keeping them humid in an ordinary room. As each seed anrouts, remove it. keeping account of such, and at the end of ten days, the average can be struck between the grains that germinate and those that did not. In Russia, some growers spread the seeds in a layer four inches thick, in an oven; raise slowly the temperature from 104 to 120 degrees, till the seed presents a uniformly dull color: when sown, the germination will be very vigorous and uniform. In Russia, a country essentially flax-growing. it is the seed of the preceding year which is always employed. The seed from plants having a white flower, is considered to be the most robust variety for poor lands. Calcareous soils rich in potash and phosphoric acid, and containing a fair amount of fiumus, are well suited for flax culture. Light silicions land produces excellent flax, but the vield of bast or fibre is less. Soils rich in nitrogen, develop the plant too luxuriantly, and the yield of fibre is small; while strong land, that dries rapidly, is not at all favorable. In Germany and Austria, where flax succeeds rye, wheat, clover, turnips or potatoes, the soil receives a skim plewing of eight, and later of twelve inches.

In January, 4% cwts. of kanite, and 1% wts. of superphosphate are added per acre. In March the land is harrowed and rolled; then at the beginning of April the flax is sown after giving a few preparatory good strokes of the harrow. The seed is lightly harrowed in, and the soil next rolled. If coarse flax te desired, the seeding is about 112 lbs. to the acre; if fine, 180 to 220 lbs. It pays best to raise fine fibre, and to have uniformity of stem one-half of the seed, is scattered lengthways and the other half crossways. A careful weeding when the plant is four inches high is all the after care required. The flax when intended for lacemaking, is pulled when in flower, as the fibre will turn out finer. But the ordinary pulling is made when the stems commence to yellow at their base; the lower leaves to the flax is made into small sheaves and stooked like wheat, taking care to avoid wet and humidity. After the seed is carefully threshed, the flax is steeped from four to twenty-one days, following that the water s pure-free from salts of iron, lime, and humic acid-and keeping the temperature between 50 to 64 degrees.

RACE MEETINGS IN MICHIGAN

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Centerville	June 11 t
Pontiac	June 17 t
Three Rivers	June 18 t
Casnovia	June 19 t
Hillsdale	June 94 t
Lansing	June 24 to
Muskegon	June 24 to
Jackson	July 1
Coopersville	July 3
Port Huron	July 8
Grand Rapids	July 8 to
Saginaw	July 15 to
Detroit	July 22 to
Plainwell	July 24 to
Coldwater	July 30 to Au
Stockbridge	July 30 to Au
Magon	
Saginaw	Aug 26 kg
Port Huron	Sept. 21
Lansing	Sept. 9 to
Banton Harbor	Sept. 10 to
Port Huron	Sept. 15 to

A SINGULAR DECISION.

The last issue of the Breeders' Gazette contains some correspondence between a breeder of Cleveland Bay horses and the American Society which is worthy of the attention of breeders generally. We publish it so our readers can understand the methods of the Society in dealing with stock bred from recorded horses, especially as they are radically different from those adopted by any other Society which publishes a record for pare bred stock:

THE COLOR LINE IN CLEVELAND BAYS. To The Gazette:

Herein please find a letter which I wish you to preserve after you give the contents to your readers, and add that in February, 1888, I concluded I wanted to raise a Cleveland Bay stallion, so I set out, after looking over all your advertisements, to buy a mare. After looking over a great many I found one that suited me at the stables of Messrs. George E. Brown & Co, Aurora, Ill. The mare selected was Vivian 3, seven years old, price paid \$700. Mr. Brown informed me that she was second at the Illinois State Fair, also second at the National Horse Show in Chicago, and as one of a team first at both places, so I flattered myself that I had made a good selection. She was in foal to Mr. Brown's gold medal horse Gloster 26, and dropped a fine bay horse colt, without white. As there was no Cleveland Bay horse in this locality I wrote Mr. Brown and also Stericker Brothers of Springfield, Ill,, to see if they had ever sold a horse that was good enough to breed such a mare to, and the pearest or e I found was at Plainfield, Ind., some 200 miles distant. Mr. Stericher informed me that they sold the horse to Burgess Brothers and he was very well bred indeed, so I shipped the mare to him. The produce was a chestnut filly colt. I wrote to Mr. Stericker, and as the rules of the Society prohibit the registration of anything but a bay I asked him it she could not be registered as a producer. This letter is the

SPRINGFIELD, ILL , Dec. 3, 1889 .- Secretary's Office, Cleveland Bay Society of America.—Messrs. George Aguel & Co., Princeton, Ind. Yours of the lst inst received. In answer would say that our society agreed un inimously that your colt could not be accepted for registry—neither could any of its produce, even though they should be bay in color. I am sorry, but I had the matter fully discussed. We have a rule which debars anything but bays or browns (mahogany bays) from regis-

R. P. STERICKER, Sec'y. Well, the rules of the Cleveland Bay Soelety of America say a filly with three top erosses, or a horse with four top crosses, can be registered. This filly has twice as many top crosses as the society requires, still none of her produce can be registered.

1 do not wish to cast any reflections on either Mr. Brown or Mr. Stericker, for they could have gone unanimously with the rest of the society after one had sold me the mare and the other recommended the stall on to strap; but I found on inquiry, as I supposed, breed her to, I cannot imagine.

GEORGE AGNIEL.

REMARKS BY THE GAZETTE.

here can be no question as to the fact that there is much of the blood of the thoroughbred in the Cleveland Bay horses of Great Britain and America, as they have been bred for many years past, and everybody knows that the chestnut color is of fre event occurrence among thoroughbreds: consequently it is not at all surprising that ped from ancestors recorded in the Cleveand Bay Stud Book of America; neither i ft any reflection upon the integrity of the breeders that such should be the case. As to the wisdom of the regulations prohibiting the registration of other than bays or browns in the Cleveland Bay Stud Book of America we have no desire to express an opinion otherwise than to say that if it was the in tention of the originators of this Society to fix the bay and brown color firmly in breed, then the action is a wise one. But this action on the part of the American Society does not by any means establish the browns are more purely bred than chestnuts.

Just consider the situation of Messrs. Agniel & Co. They purchase a registered mare. Bred to a registered horse she produces a bay colt. Then under the advice of the Stericker Brothers they breed to a stallion which they had once owned and sold as a pure bred, also recorded. The produce, being a chestnut, is thrown out as a Cleveland Bay. Now is it any the less a Cleveland Bay than the first colt, which was eligible because it was a bay? Think of Stericker writing as an importer and recommending a horse he had sold, and then as Secretary writing that the produce from recorded mare was not eligible to registry! Now, why should not the producers of this chestnut horse be thrown cut? And have the Messrs. Agniel no redress in such case?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Paw Paw, June 1, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Certain parties are traveling Van Buren Co. with a horse, claiming him to be a well bred trotting horse, second to none. Still they have a place or separate stand for each day of the week, insuring farmers living colus at \$10 cach-a ten year old horse at one announcement he is called Brown Chief Jr., by Brown Chief 1145; in another announcement he is said to be by Brown Chief 1445. In a recent issue of the FABMER, in answer to a Lawton correspondent, you say "Brown Chief 445 is standard." After carefully looking over the ard." After carefully looking over the American Trotting Register at different times I fail to find where there is such a horse as Brown Chief either numbered of catalogued as non-standard. I supposed the American Register, issued by Wallace, was the only accepted authority is ued. Am I right or not? If I am right is it not about time that this idea of parties misrepresenting the breeding of a stock horse d was put a stop to, not only by not being being made to suffer the full penalty of the was provided by the statutes of Michigan?

We are glad "Old Subscriber" called attention to the pedigree of Brown Chief as published in the FARMER, for by a typographical error, which was not noticed till his letter was received, the item regarding this horse was incorrectly given. Brown Chief's

OLD SUBSCRIBER

number is 4445, not 445. One of the fours Was dropped out. Ferhaps the compositor thought there were too many. The pedigree as given is correct according to Wallace's Register-see Vol. 6, page 81. He is always in the first Volume of the Register.

A: to the horse our correspondent refers to as traveling in that section, we know nothing of him. He might be a son of Brown Chief, but we doubt it, or the owner would not have to change so often. The horns. law makes the owner of a stallion liable in damages to the owners of mares if his breeding is misrepresented. And, as a matter of business prudence, why should a stranger with an unknown horse secure patronage from sensible men, when well bred animals, with reputable citizens endorsing them, may be had at a low service fee? It is more important in the stock business than any other to do business with honorable men-men you know to be reliable, and who cannot afford to misrepresent or deceive. It is poor economy to save a few dollars and lose four times the amount.

Surfeit and Horses. Surfeit is that eruption of the skin which shows itself in the form of numerous small scabs, maiting the hair, and chiefly met with on the loins and quarters. Until lately this disease has been considered an indication of disorder in the blood, in fact, an expression of some form of indigestion. But the researches of microscopists, in similar diseases that have attacked the human system, lead us to conclude that the disease is really the effect of the implantation of septic microbes upon the body of the animal. In

short, it is what we call a "dirt disease." The dock-straps of harnesses are almost invariably filled with flax-seed, the idea being that the oil of the seed will keep the strap supple. It can be seen if a harness were used continuously by horses that were of the river, he having sired seven trotters, sweating freely that fermentation will arise in the seed, leading to putrefaction 2:241/4; Col. Bradshaw, 2:201/4; Katharine S. therein, which will, sooner or later, extend to the leather itself. It can also be seen that harnesses frequently used, and not properly cleansed, hung up for some time and allowed to get mouldy, would also have a tendency to putrefy, this putrefaction being less or greater in proportion to the amount of tannin that had been sweated out of the straps of the harness,

I have seen at the tracks instances where this disease had gone through whole stables, starting possibly from some one harness, and being communicated by it to other animals, or by the use in common of the same curry-comb and brush. I had a horse trained last summer upon

which this disease broke out within three or four days from the time he went to the track, and at the end of three or four weeks he was returned to me with open sores beneath the tail, and with the buttocks and flanks completely covered with dry and wet eruptions. Having a bottle of lodine and an old tooth brush at hand, I applied the iodine with the brush and rubbed it in thoroughly on all the hard and other spots that were not too raw, taking pains that the liquid should get under I applied powdered burnt alum. The complaint yielded immediately to these applications, and in a week's time scarcely a vestige of it was left. This is the worst case by far that I ever saw. The spot beneath both treated me very kindly; but how they the tall was particularly raw, and the grooms insisted that it was caused by a short back that the back-strap hadn't been on for over three weeks, having been removed immedi ately upon the breaking out of the sores.

At the same time that this occurred, friend of mine, owning one of the fastest horses in the State, had turned his horse to grass, under instructions from a veterinary, and was treating it in the old-fashioned way with Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, etc., s treatment which is no doubt efficacious, it being based upon the theory that the patient can stand more arsenic than the septic m icrobe that is preying upon him. The reader can see that the loss of the use of this horse was probably unnecessary.

The presence of this disease on colts wil not only be attributed to the delicacy of their hides, but to the fact that they almost invariably go into the hands of the trainer fresh from the pasture, without having been groomed, in such a delicate condition that they sweat freely, are driven in old harnesses that have been sweated out and hung up to mould, and because they are of such little value that if broken not much loss results Such conditions are decidedly favorable for the inception of this disease.

In using this lodine, the main thing is to get underneath the scab, just as if you were hunting for bugs underneath a stone.

I have not tried the latest antiseptics, such as corrosive sublimate, which has been found the most efficient, fearing some accident might happen by having such a poisonous substance about the stable. - American

Horse Gossip.

to te lifted up.

ELECTIONEER, now 22 years o'd, is said to be dying, having become so weak that he has

MAJOR EDSALL, 2:29, was recently reported to have been burned to death at Emporia, Kansas. As Major Edsall, 2:29, died at El mira, N. Y., four years ago, the Live Stock Indicator is inclined to think some one has been standing the horse under false colors.

W. J. B., of East Saginaw, calls our attention to another son of Egbert 1136, owned in this State. This is the young stallion Colonel Brisbois, a dark chestnut, over 16 hands, and beautifully formed. His dam is Annie, by Cottrell's Morgan, being the dam of Westmont, and of Egmont, 2:23; also the dam of Tot, the dam of Northwest, 2:28.

THE Jeweit Stock Farm, where Jerome Eddy, 2:16%, is one of the noted figures, will put a large number of youngsters on the track this sesson. So far the public know nothing of the results attained in breeding trotters on this farm, and the first test of its youngsters will be watched with great

One of the new accersions to the list is the mare Pretty Beile, by Messenger Chief, dam a thoroughbred mare by Bay Dick, a son of Lexington. She got a record of 2:281/4 at the Philadelphia meeting, winning the race. Messenger Chief is probably able to "control the thoroughbred." although it is asserted that lectioneer is the only sire which can do tha

MR. DWIGHT A. CUBTIS, of Addison, so well known in connection with the breeding of

Shorthern cattle, is dipping into the trotters. He has purchased from Geo. W. Gale, near Ypsilanti, the yearling filly Cora Wilkes, by Brown Wilkes, dam Avalanche, by Administrator. Also a filly by Mr. Gale's stallion Barney Wilkes, dam Queen, by Brignoit. Mr. Curtis has some other trotting-bred mares and is evidently going to test his skill as a breeder in the production of first-class trotters. Perhaps Curifs trotters may yet become as staple goods in the market as Curtis Short-

THE race meeting at Quincy the past week was quite interesting, and drew out a large attendance. A number of young horses made their first appearance in public, some of which will be heard from hereafter. The sires represented were Masterlode, De Soto, Goldenbow, Glenview, Brightmont, Vander bilt, Robert Whalley, Lexington Chief, Jr., Corsica, Allie Wilkes, and others. The races were all sharply contested, and the influence of the "poel-box" was not as strong as usual in bringing about results.

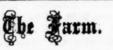
RUSSELL, the winner of the great American Handicap, is said to be the best two-year-old which has yet shown up in the east. He was bred in Virginia, and is by Kolus, a good horse himself, and a son of imp. Leamington out of Fanny Washington, by Revenue. The dam of Russell was Lillie Russell, by Soathelock, son of imp. Eclipse, and Fanny Washington, the dam of Kolus, so that he is closely nbred to Fanny Washington. His grand-dam was Daisy, by Cracker, son of Old Boston, and daughter of Lance, by American Eclipse. It is winning blood all through.

Says the Kentucky Advocate: Mr. George A. Singerly's young mare Pretty Belle, by Messenger Chief, won her maiden race at Baltimore on Tuesday, defeating a good field of horses and securing a record of 2:28%. thus placing another performer to the considered. Messenger Chief was probably the greatest horse ever brought to this side namely: Maud Messenger, 2:16%; Abel, 2:2014; Jake, 2:29; Marvel, 2:28, and Pretty Belle, 2:26%, and the dam of Messenger Wilkes, 2:2934. There are a number of his get in th's section that are prized very high-

Ir has been repeatedly stated that El Ric Rey, the great three-year-old, who was unonquerable in his two-year-old form, has been so much affected by the cold caught last season that he would never start again. A correspondent of the Kentucky Live Stock ournal, however, who has evidently been on the track watching the horse, says: "I am reliably informed that El Rio Rey and the rest of the California horses will be shipped from here to St. Louis Monday, Jure 2. All the horses in the stable were worked to day. El Rio Rey and Joe Courtney worked together They were sent a mile and a quarter, El Rio Rey finishing frat under a pull. Winchell rode him. Rey del Rey and Average worked together. Rey del Rey beat Average with comparative ease, and I believe he can beat any two-year-old living."

In the neighborhood of the fetlock there are occasionally found considerable enlarge ments, oftener on the hind legs than on the fore ones, which are denominated windgalls the scab. To the raw space beneath the tail Between the tendons and other parts, and wherever the tendons are exposed to pressure or friction, and particularly about their exthem a mucus fluid to lubricate the parts From undue pressure, and that most frequently caused by violent sotion and straining of the tendons, or often from some predisposition about the horse, there little sacks become injured. They take on inflammation them. When they first appear, and until the inflammation subsides, they may be accom panied by some degree of lameness; but otherwise, except when they obtain a great size, they do not interfere with the action of the animal or cause any considerable unsoundness. The farriers used to suppose that they contained wind, hence their name, windgalls; and hence the practice of opening them, by which dreadful inflammation was often produord, and many a valuable horse often destroyed. It is not uncommon for windgalls to entirely disappear in aged horses .- N. E.

> Last week we had a look over the two-yearold stallion Pleasant Star 12569, recently purchased by Mr. D. Campbell, mear Manchester, Washtenaw Co. He is a rangy, clean built fellow, light bay, with three white feet, 15% hands, and a most promising looking colt. He has a short back, long quarter, and great length from point of hip to book. His forearm shows a wonderful development. Legs very flat, clean and bony; strong in the stifle, with muscles long and elastic rather than heavy. He has a wellshaped head, broad between the eyes, and a pleasant countenance. In breeding he is excellent. His sire is Masterlode 595, with 14 in the list, he by Hambletonian 10, out of a Star mare. His dam is Allie Wilkes, by Young Jim 20(9, with six in the list, and a son of the great George Wilkes, with 70 in the list. His second dam is Dixie, by Beecher, with three in the list, and by Bue Grass, with four in the list, a son of Hambletonian 10. The dam of Beecher was by Abdallah 1, sire of Hambletonian 10. Masterlode's grand dam was also by Abdallah 1. Third dam by imported Consternation (thoroughbred). Here is strong concentration of the blood of Abdalah and Hambietonian, reinforced with that of American Star 14. It is an ideal trotting ped'gree, based upon performance, and should make this young horse a great sire. He is a equare trotter with fine, keen action, and ought to go fast.



How many owners of sheep know the nature of a sheep's foot, and how delicate a thing it is? Sheep are frequently lame for want of attention to its construction and necessities. If one will examine the foot between the claws, an opening will be found which is lined with fine hairs, the purpose of which is to prevent sand or mud of the brewers is estimated at 2,000.000. from getting into the opening. This opening is a canal or duct, which ends in a gland, and the duct is called the interungulate canal The gland secretes a viscid fluid which escapes when in excess through this canal. The fluid lubricates the tendons of the feet for any reason there is a surplus, the excess

drains away through this duct. If by any means this escaping fluid is retained in the duct, it hardens and closes farmers in the western part of the State the opening. Right here the trouble begins. Every mechanic who understands the nature | more every year and that there were many

of a box in which a shaft turns, and which is kept oiled, knows how the closing of the oil-hole would affect the movement, and how the bearings would soon get hot. In much the same manner the sheep's foot begins to wear and inflame, and get dry and hot when this duct is closed, and then the trouble is shown by the animal going lame. The resuft may easily be, if neglected, that the foot becomes diseased; the pus caused by and what is known as foot rot then happens. In time, with continued neglect, the attachments of the hoof to the foot are sloughed away, and the hoof is lost, and for want of a foot the sheep is lost. Virgil said 2,000 years ago, "Sheep are always an unhappy flock." But their misery is the result of the neglect of the shepherds. A sheep has a low, nervous organization. It is meek and mild, and has little energy to resist misfortune, and when it is sick it hides and lies without any effort to help itself until it dies. A shepherd must therefore watch his sheep most carefully. The sheep should be counted every time they are seen, every day, and each one should be looked at carefully, so that whatever is wrong may be righted. If any are seen to be lame, the feet should be examined, and if this gland is found amiss, the foot should be washed with warm water, the opening freed, and a little oil or carbolated vaseline injected .- Practical Farmer.

Who Makes Farming Pay?

Mrs. V. C. Meredith, of Cambridge City. is well known throughout Indiana, at least, as a successful farmer and cattle breeder. Her opinion on the subject above will be of interest. She says:

" I do not think the financial condition of credit of her sire in the 2:30 list. All things the farmers in this State is nearly so unhappy as it is said to be. Mortgages can much more safely be contracted by farmers than by persons in other business. A man with \$1,000 may purchase a farm worth two or three times that amount by means of a mortgage, and by good management be reasonably sure of getting out of debt in a few years, A mortgage is a very useful thing and not an evil, if care is used. In the township in which I live I remember of but one mortgage being fereclosed in the last three years.

"Of course, farming does not paylthe man who depends solely upon his muscle for his success while his brain rusts. He must study his business the same as the merchant or lawyer does; keep posted on the markets; read papers and tooks; attend meetings of farmers, and learn all he can from direct observation of his own soil, and the conditions and locations in which different plants or animals thrive best. In brief, it is the intelligent man who succeeds, be he doctor, lawyer, merchant or farmer."

Earth or Angleworms.

Of earthworms-the proper name for what are popularly known as angleworms-A. W. Cheever in the N. E. Farmer says: Earth worms subsist on earth and dead may see bits of vegetable matter, pieces of containing and suffering to cose slowly from into the burrows of earth-worms. On withdrawing one of these pieces it will be found eaten off at the lower end. The worms are thus aids to the cultivator in changing crude to the fine mineral matter by grinding to kind of a barrow. and sometimes become large and indurated. powder the small stones they swallow. The

The Barley Crop.

The Milionukee Sentinel says: Milwaukee is the greatest primary barley market in the world. This is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, and within the next five years it is believed that it will be so far ahead of all other markets in this are barely earning a living to day, and whose respect that they will be hopelessly in the rear. Chicago statisticians who count every raise money to add 120,000,000 acres more to pound of grain that passes through that city as grain received and hauled, will say that few pet contractors rich, but it would im it is ahead of Milwaukee, but they are wrong. Barley that goes to the East by rail from this market is counted in the Chicago figures, which, of itself, is enough to spoil any claim of the kind that may be made by Windy City men.

The prime reason why Milwaukee leads in this respect is simple. Its breweries, which consume millions of bushels of grain yearly. are the greatest in the country. In 1870 there was but little barley raised in Wisconsin and the breweries, which were much smaller in those days depended for their supply upon territory ecvering the entire Northwest. It was soon learned by farmers | tingent. They have put on a train between in the southeastern part of Wisconsin that Atlanta and Hardeeville, which is doing a their soil was particularly adapted to the great work in encouraging farming. It stops growth of barley, and as there was always a at every form or cross road and takes on a eady market here at a good price, it was not long before nearly every farmer in Dodge, Washington, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Rock, Calumet, Sheboygan, Racine, Milwaukee and portions of Winnebago and Walworth countles had in crops of this grain.

The sale of so much of the product in Milwaukee soon induced other shippers to send their crops here until the market became known far and wide-from Minnesots to Nebraska and Iowa and even Illinois Now there are no less than ten commission firms that make a specialty of the business. All of the barley that comes to the city is not made into malt here as many might suppose. On the other hand, about half of it goes East to be prepared, some of it being shipped to New York, Pennsylvania and other States by the malting companies, some of whom deal in both malt and barley. The reason of this is accounted for in the fact that the Milwaukee malsters, being in the market, can buy an article suitable and at good prices and trade intelligently with

Eastern customers. The malting capacity of the Milwaukee houses is about 3,000,000 bushels, while that Chicago has not over 5,000,000.

When the Pabst and Schlitz comr

build their new malt houses this summer, the capacity will be increased to about 7,000,000 bushels, and it is thought that the shipments of barley to the East will either and keeps them soft and supple. When diminish or the receipts at this point increase in accordance with the demand. Mr. Helstein, of the commission firm of Mohr. Zinkelsen & Co., said recently that the were going into barley raising more and

the inflammation works down into the foot, shipments to Milwaukee now from Missis sippi points from Trempealeau county up. Last year, he said, quite a trade sprung up here in Dakota barley and some was now being shipped in from Nebraska and Iowa. Agricultural Items. IT is est'mated that oleomargarine displaces ne-eighth of the total butter product.

In 1886, the average yield per acre of wheat in England was twenty-nine bushels to the

THE wool manufacturing industry, according to Harper's Magazine, ranks fourth in importance in this country.

Iowa is first in the Union on the value of

farm annuals, \$301,593,610. The state claims to be first in hog value, second in cattle, horse and milch cow values, but first in all com-T. B. TERRY is down on the man who wil

best purpose, too. He has " no opinion " of the man who pits muscle against simple, cheap machinery. A KANSAS farmer boldly asserts one-half of all the manure made upon our farms is lost-

absoluely wasted. Perhaps he is right. At

not use farm machinery-and use it to the

least every farmer should enquire whether the statement holds good on his farm or not. A WRITER in The Swineherd calls attention to the importance of growing peas for the swine. They should be regularly fed with other food, and it is a good idea to sow them

with cats. The common Canada pea is used

Guess-work about cheese or butter-making should never be tolerated. It is impossible to guess, with the finger, within eight or ten degrees of the actual temperature of a churcing of cream; besides, it is always asome trouble to wash the finger before testing the cream. Four or five degrees, even, make all the difference between good and poor but-

HEAVY oats from a northern and cooler region carried into a warmer and drier one rapidly degenerate in weight, though for a time they produce heavier oats than can be raised from the native home-grown seed. In consequence of the tendency to degeneration, a considerable trade is carried on in seed oats from places north to places farther south. The importation of seed oats from Norway to our northwestern States is practiced to some extent, and with a marked increase of the crop.-Rural Home.

A New York farmer digs potatoes after this fashion: With the reversible plow run vegetable matter and Darwin taught that under the bills, turning them all one way, the world is indebted to them for vegetable the tubers can mostly be thrown out; then mould. In any rich, damp garden soil one pick them up; then take the cultivator and go over the piece length wise of the rows and tremities, little bags or sacks are placed, dead weeds or fallen leaves partially drawn then pick up again. Two or three repetitions of this, and there are but few left. I find I can dig them cheaper this way than with the hoe; and besides, the ground is left in admirable condition to be sown to rye or if not sown fibre into vegetable mould. They also add spring, without plowing if you have the right

> THE American Cultivator says: "There are 1,000,000,000 acres of arid lands susceptible of oultivation in the United States, of which nearly 120,000,000 acres can be irrigated. The United States government is asked to appro priate millions upon millions of dollars to bring these lands into market. This irrigation business should be left in the hands of private capital. It is a grievous wrong for the government to tax 7,000,000 farmers who farms are not worth their original cost, to the present competition. It might make a poverish and bankrupt millions of honest. hard-working farmers. We already have land enough under cultivation for a generation to come."

Ir is generally supposed the motto of railroad corporations is in spirit if not to the letter nodeled on Vanderbilt's famous sentiment, "The public be d---!" We are happy to chronicle at least one notable exception. We have heard of Southern railroad conductors who would obligingly stop the train while the passengers shot "rezor-backs" or chased a bear off the track. But the officia's of the Charleston & Savannah ratiroad manage their line in the interests of the agricultural consingle crate of truck if it is offered and gives a through bill of lading for it. The railroad is thus doing a great work in encouraging people to raise vegetables by giving them od transportation facilities. A special agent accompanies the train, whose business it is to give each shipment h's personal attention. The other day the train brought into Atlanta 1,800 crates of beans and squashes, which went north the same day. New pota-

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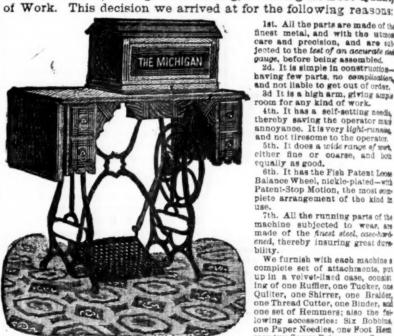
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nnoyance. It is very light-running and not tiresome to the operator 5th. It does a wide range of wet, either fine or coarse, and bon equally as good.
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GRAND RIVER

CULTUR The May meeting

the Grange Hall com the Grand I he following extra The Secretary as before the Society fancied needed att great manurial wor lowed in for sum yal, but even thi setback in the exc affords. One more ing a field of cabb spot completely str A has'y examination showed clearly the most in the center quarters for quite ages. A spade w ing out about 50 p be found. Walki patch a much large The first discovere was but a branch ound. What cou lants were alre Rough on Rats" neal, and small lus to the runs. That their glory, the con The Secretary nnch of spring o

and claimed that reparing for man thought so or not. James J. H. Gre der, early vegetab well on the marke as the onion. The severed until it is the table, otherwise and the most essen

A short discussion set forth by the Se It was proved that valent on rye land t was read by the Pre W. Garfield. Pres salled the attention matters important substantially as follo The question

shall exhibit at the ever done has so apabilities of our exhibits at the grea too much for any society to underta my own judgment willing to manage a little and the r who will voluntee our Society? "S. S. Bailey deal of time an

strawberries for

will remark that

so many kinds and pay. I wish to cal to two points. In munity will be rea udgment derived few successes in any one will ever Bailey the know prosperously and that Mr. Bailey their own succe Oace make it pay imm cesses are a sm in the pleasure an gets from his work. "The most succ

know how to count

The most serious

beauty and utility a methods have been geometry." Mr. Garfield had of asparague. He along some men ; soil to cut it for ma doing this for the se ing out the bads, th son, as that cut b and unfit for eating asparagus was to b was fit to eat. Mr tention to se'ling of E. J. Herrick, w and would not reta of bunching. It w public to order b not only get just chances are the gro call the poor buds to

dorsement of the After coming session, S. S. Ball the different kinds ed especial attention The labor questi on and George Me

the bunches. The

tration of the comp er by exhibiting contained blueing proportions, but very limited. He packed apples also a box of bluing ag name stamped on The topic of the Peas," was taken with a few points was a standard ve deserved a good pl Cory was the first,

and Stowell's Eve All these could be but plant in blocks to get fertilized. is not sweet. Som aweetness is sacr deep kernel was ti best corn came lat large cob, deep ker Garfield regretted to be had any more Speaking of can she cut off the corn

fore boiling. Mrs. J. R. Edison oans and boiled boiler; the cans sho

prevent cracking with each other wh four hours. Use the S. S. Bailey had on poor soil was sw on rich land. The to be awester than 90.

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and finally ruction, the est Quality g reasons: are made of the with the utmost s, and are sub-on accurate stee rassembled. constructiont out of order. m, giving ample of work. setting needle,

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ing parts of the to wear, are steel, case-hard each machine a tachments, put s; also the fel-

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EMEDY INGS TURE

d Sheep

• Treated is nent With-• Animal. blished Annual e Detroit Board ord which chal-number of in-Cramp, Indiges

igestion, Colla-sentery. loove, Diarrhesi ng to directions AX Sheep to keep hand for cases ains eight full sixteen doses when given in t. It will not

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GRAND RIVER VALLEY HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

The May meeting of this society was held athe Grange Hall in Paris, on the 27th. om the Grand Rapide Democrat we take

following extracts : The Secretary asked permission to bring before the Society at once a few items he fancied needed attention. He said : "The ged manurial worth of a heavy crop of rye lowed in for summer crops, was conceded all but even this good thing has a serious ethack in the excellent harbor for mice it fards. One morning two days after plantsales. nz a field of cabbages, he noticed a certain spot completely stripped of its best plants. of by Mr. Perkins. A has'y examination of the stem of the plant showed clearly that mice were at work. Almost in the center of the clearing was headestiers for quite a store of very early cabages. A spade was brought into use, turning out about 50 plants, but no mice could found. Walking still further into the mich a much larger area was found cleared. The first elecovered piece of mouse industry

Secretary held up for all to see a ch of spring onlons with the roots on, and claimed that was the proper method of paring for market, whether the public ought so or not.

was but a branch office, as other places were

ound. What could be do? Hundreds of

plants were already taken. A box of

Rough on Rats" was carefully mixed with

neal, and small lumps placed at the entrance

the runs. That night the mice fell in all

heir glory, the cost of destruction being 25

James J. H. Gregory says: "Of all tener early vegetables mutilated, to appear well on the market, nothing suffers so much is the onion. The onion root should not be severed until it is needed immediately for the table, otherwise the volatile oil escapes and the most essential part is lost."

A short discussion on the different things set forth by the Secretary was indulged in. t was proved that cut worms were less prevalent on rye land than elsewhere. A paper was read by the President of the Society, C. abstantially as follows: The question of whether our society

chil exhibit at the autumn fairs should rer done has so effectively advertised the pabilities of our county as our successful hibits at the great autumn fairs. But it is elety to undertake the honor alone, and own judgment is that if some party is og to manage the matter we can all help for his extra work. Is there some one who will volunteer to make the exhibit at the Detroit Exposition and State Fair for

deal of time and thought on varieties of strawberries for several years. The majority will remark that he is wasting his time o many kinds and that he can't make them pay I wish to call your attention in a word two points. In a few years the entire comhat Mr. Bailey is really responsible for make it pay immediately, even though the coesses are a small percentage of the tests, the pleasure and satisfaction which he

ets from his work.
"The most successful tree planters are mose who are 'near to nature's heart' and how how to count the teats of her pulse. The most serious blunders in planting for bauly and utility are made by those whose methods have been moulded by rules of

Mr. Garfield had on exhibition a few buds of asparague. He had noticed as he came along some men labbing a knife into the soil to cut it for market. Toese men were doing this for the sole purpose of lengthenby out the bads, there could be no other reason, as that cut below the ground is hard and unfit for eating. The proper way to pick Mparagus was to break it off: in that way it was fit to eat. Mr. Garfield also called attention to se'ling by the pound, and spoke of E. J. Herrick, who had adopted that plan and would not return again to the old style of bunching. It was to the interest of the public to order by the pound because they not only get just what they want but the the banches. The method received the endorsement of the society.

After coming to order for the afternoon ed especial attention to his avorite, "Mag-

tration of the competitive worth of the labor- from the crown of the plants. name stamped on the box.

The topic of the day, "Sweet Corn and aweetness is sacrificed for earliness; the deep kernel was the most profitable. The to be had any more.

fore boiling.

Mrs. J. R. Edison put up corn in quart for flies to light on. four hours. Use the "Mason" cans.

S. S. Bailey had noticed that corn raised on rich land. The Egyptian Sweet was said away with the poisoning work. to be sweeter than Stowell's Evergreen by away with the poisoning work.

If salt benefits asparagus beds which have closely together, with toots interlaced, large in circumference.

ell's still led in quality.

The earliest peas were Vick's Extra Early, Ferry's Early or Bliss' American Wonder, the latter variety very early dwarf and proof. It was noticed that the different seedsclass as varieties of their own special introduction.

Mr. Pearce had found the chickens to be the best remedy for the destruction of the was before us, the possibilities immense, if we grow our apples trees free from worms and hold them for late winter and spring

The Nixon spray pump was well spoken

Mr. Bailey called attention to the ase of thanks to the Paris Grange for the kind way they entertained the Society, which was unanimously carried.

Growing Fine Asparagus.

W. F. Lake, in the Country Gentleman, tells us how to grow fine crops of this delicious vegetable:

metto or other popular varieties, sow in rich | berries are lacking in the flavor that the June mellow ground, as carly in spring as the soil sun alone has power to give, Eugene does can be properly worked. The rows should not lose the least trace of his usual placidity, be at the least two feet apart, with seeds but goes quietly off and brings back a bit of covered one inch deep; should the plants on lemon from which he squeezes over the plate appearance be found thicker than three inch- of berries just the least touch of juice. es apart in the row, thin to this distance. Then he steps back and asks you to try For the first season keep scrupulously cle in them again. I You do, and lo! they are sweet from weeds, and continue to cultivate thor- and ripe and fragrent, and as you eat your oughly for two years. The asparagus beetle last berry you ask Eugene what it all means no doubt will put in an appearance, for sake | an i why the acid of the lemon has given the of variety if nothing else, and should be berries just the flavor they lacked. But Euquickly taken in hand. Dry caustic lime, gene knows no more about it than you do, scattered over the plants early in the morn- except the fact that it is so." ing while the dew is yet on, is a remedy which does not usually disappoint when followed up with several applications if the first does not kill all the beetles. The larva of the asparagus beetle is a small, soft, naked, thin-skinned grub, and the least particle of W. Garfield. President Garfield, as usual, the lime coming in contact kills instantly. alled the attention of the Society to several If the grubs are kept well supplied with lime natiers important to consider. He spoke during their season there will be no beetles

to trouble. As asparagus plants do well in the same position for a term of years if the grass and weeds are kept out, it is well to bear this in mind when deciding on the location of the bed. In planting, work the soil-which much for any individual member of the should be mellow and rich naturally—at least twelve inches, and incorporate a very liberal supply of cow manure (horse manure is and the premiums will amp'y repay about as gold) which should be very much decayed and have as little coarse material in it as possible. To reach its best, asparagus formed is considered. It is hardly an overis a gress feeder and cannot very well be S. S. Bailey has been spending a good over fed. Prepare wide furrows seven or eight inches deep with flat bottom, so the roots may be spread out and not planted all one and two thousand millions of spores, in a bunch as is too often done. When the each capable of producing a smutty onion in planting is done, the ground should have a level appearance all over. For field culture, numity will be reaping the enedit of his level appearance all over. For field culture, addment derived from many failures and a the rows should not be less than four feet w successes in his experience, and hardly apart, but in the garden so much room cannot one will ever think to credit up to Mr. not usually be spared, and three will do not usually be spared, and three will do.

one foot apart. own success with some sort wisely

For the first year after the permanent bed cal. The tropical trees and plants here, with is placed, a moderate mulching of fine ma. The exception of the banana, live just as long is placed, a moderate mulching of fine ma- the exception of the banana, live just as long nure will be found of much benefit in keep. as they are cherished and watched with careing the soil mellow and rich, promoting a vigorous growth at the same time. It you would have the best results, keep the cultivation up for two years, clearing off the There are a limited number of palm trees of growth each fall and covering the ted with the different varieties, and a few handtwo inches of good manure before the winter some ones are among them. The palcommences. If a liberal quantity of fertiliz- metto and pawpaw are seen. The Indian ing material has been given, and good thor- rubber and the calabash tree are represented ough cultivation as well, an abundant supply by a few specimens, and the former in one will result the third year, with a still better or two cases has grown to great size. But crop each succeeding season for a long time none of these trees looks as if it belonged in if properly attended to. Such a bed is as im- Bermuds. Their appearance is very much portant an adjunct to any garden as the strawberry bed or other fruit.

One of the greatest drawbacks to a successful bed is improper cutting of the young In fact, there is but one tree that seems inshoots. There is some diversity of opinion digenous to the soil of Bermuda. It is the as this is best done. Some growers say the cedar. This grows to a considerable size, knife should not go below the surface of the and it grows spontaneously. If there is any ground, while not long ago I read an article other tree that does, it escaped my observaon asparague-cutting, in which the writer tion. particularly noted the importance of soil free new stalks just beginning to push off. Care- port everything else less application of the knife is one thing The labor question was, again touched up- which tends very largely to reduce the yield, on and George Meech led with a good ilius- by spoiling the many shoots just springing

er by exhibiting an empty box which had In the warmest weather, the stalks should sontained blueing. The box was of immense be gathered every day. Blanched shoots ground should be dug or spaded up to the proportions, but the space for bining was often command a high price in market, and depth of eighteen inches and at least three very limited. He likened the box to poorly pay for the extra trouble of securing them by feet in diameter. If the soil is not of the packed apples also, no one would buy such | covering the bed with litter compact enough | proper nature it is best to remove it and rea box of bining sgain if he saw the same to exclude the air and light, the shoots be- fill the excavation with a mixture of one-half ing gathered as soon as they show above the light, turfy soil from which sods have been liter, cutting down next to the ground. removed; one-fourth well rotted stable ma-Peas," was taken up, and Mr. Garfield led While the cutting season is in progress, no nure and the remainder of lime rubbish. To with a few points of interest. "Sweet corn misshapen shoots are to be left standing, this may be added a quart of bone dust. The was a standard vegetable for our tables and whether for use or not. Also in freeing the vine should be set no deeper than it was deserved a good place in our gardens. Early plants of weeds, remove all chanceseedlings originally and the roots spread in a horizonis as bad almost as though they were weeds. position where the vine is planted be such as

Many beds are allowed to "run out" because of the multitude of seedlings which part of the day. Grape vines having a northbest corn came late. The Scott corn was a spring up in the bed and really have the ern exposure, where little if any sunshine large cob, deep kernel and sweet, and Mr. same effect on the stock plants as would reaches, do not have sufficient light pene-Garfield regretted that the variety was not | weeds and grass, by choking and by ex- trating the foliage to mature the fruit and Speaking of canning, Mrs. A. J. Gill said remedied by allowing none of the red berries situations. she cut off the corn and put it in the cans be- to ripen. The stalks can be easily cut and

and boiled it in 20-quart lots in a I have heard more complaint about the as-I have heard more complaint about the asboiler; the cans should wrapped in cloth to
pervent etacking when coming in contact
with each other when boiling. Boil three or
four hours. Use the "Mason" cans.

I have heard more complaint about the aswhen purchasing order vines three or four
years old, thinking thereby to obtain a crop
of fruit sooner than by taking younger
the water is absorbed by the top-dressing,
without often reaching the soil beneath.—

American Cultisator.

I have heard more complaint about the aswhen purchasing order vines three or four
years old, thinking thereby to obtain a crop
of fruit sooner than by taking younger
beds have been closely picked, and no folow hours. Use the "Mason" cans. liage allowed to grow, the larvæ of the beetle have no chance even to exist, and as a con- all the roots unbroken, then there might be THE olive tree lives to a great age under on poor soil was sweeter than when raised sequence there are no beetles. This does some advantage in its greater strength; but favorable circumstances. One at Beaulieu

goes to the contrary of my experience. Many who have used salt without first exductive. Burpee's quantity was well spoken I am satisfied that this can readily be dis- or four years' growth, and which in all prob-

perimenting, and applied it somewhat too liberally, can attest to its injurious qualities. pensed with in growing this vegetable. ability, will give a crop quite as soon as the men were apt to name varieties of the same | There has been more than one bed under my large ones, if not sooner. attention which always had given a satisfactory yield each season, but was utterly curculio. Where chickens constantly were, of the plants are not allowed to come in conthe plum tree always mourishes. Mr. Pearce tact with it to any great degree, but for a grow; by leaving but one the whole would take a deep interest in the future of number of years I have entirely dispensed the apple growing industry. A great future with this article excepting for experimenting purposes.

New Flavor for Strawberries.

"If you order a plate of strawberries for your breakfast or luncheon these days, as copious spraying with cold water for the fine flavor of the ripened fruit, as you cerplum, and his idea met with the general ap- tainly will, don't push the plate away with proval of the members. Mr. Bailey closed a look that would lend acidity to honey in the exercises of the day by moving a vote of the honeycomb and tell the waiter that the berries are not fit to be eaten with an air that implicates him as the chief cause therefore. Don't do that, because you will have to pay for the berries anyway, and if you will only take counsel of Eugene, Delmonico's wise Eugene, you may yet eat these getting all you have paid for. Now, when a in order to fertilize them properly. Procure seeds of Conover's Colossal, Pal- customer remonstrates to Eugene that his

Prevention of Onion Smut,

Where this disease has shown itself all rethough onion land is usually kept so clean periment Station advises that at the second and subsequent hand-weedings all onions

once. This practice involves very little far less liable to attacks from insect pests if trouble, and the folly of leaving the larger only the live, vigorous limbs, and only a smutted onions to discharge crop after crop suitable number of them, are left on the of spores upon the ground, as the leaves suc- tree. - Melbourne Weekly Times. essively mature, is apparent, especially when the enormous number of spores thus estimate to say that a single large onion may mature during a season something like a cubic inch of smut, which means between the following season. - American Cultivator.

Where Bermuda Onions Grow.

Bermuda brings to the minds of most per Balley the knowledge they are acting on The crowns of the plants should be at least ple a vision of tropical juxuriance. It is not prosperously and very few will even know a tropical island at all. It is only semi-tropias if they were set out in one of our own gardens in the summer season. I scarcely saw an crange or lemon tree on the islands.

The sod everywhere is thin composed of from stones, so that the knife could easily a red loam, and it is not fertile. Instead of sall the poor buds that now are worked into, shoots. The right way to cut asparagus is to the islands barren. They grow nothing in inches high, then with a sharp knife cut off raised to any great extent. The tomato will as certainly fail to grow. an inch, not more, below the soil, running comes to useful maturity, and a limited numthe knife down as closely to the shoot as ber of potatoes are raised, of which white the different kinds of strawberties set call-

Planting Grapevines. The American Rural Home tells beginners in horticulture how to set grapevines: When a grapevine is to be planted the will enable it to get sunlight for the most

There is much misconception on the part burned, and are often utilized in the kitchen of smateurs as to what should be the age of a grapevine when planted. Many persons when purchasing order vines three or four vine of that age could be properly lifted with as vines are usually grown in the nurseries | was known to be 500 years old and was 36 feet

some, but the majority concluded that Stow- a good supply of other fertilizing material, it plants can rarely be got with roots enough to support the vine and maintain its vigor after transplanting. As a rule, it is better to plant one or two year old vines, which can usually be bought at half the price of three

> On securing the vine from the nursery, it may consist of one or more shoots, but on ruined by too large a dose of salt. A moder- planting these should all be cut back leaving ate application may not in jure if the crowns only two buds or eyes. When the plant starts but one shoot should be allowed to strength of the vine will be directed to the support of it, and the result will be a fine thrifty vine which will arrive at fruition much earlier than if several others were allowed to grow beside it.

> Train this shoot to an upright stake the first year. The next year when the leaves you probably do," says the New York Even- fall, cut it back to a foot in height. When ing Sun, "and if you find them lacking the the next spring growth starts, rub off all the eyes but two, and train the shoots growing therefrom to stakes as before. Vines thus treated will bear fruit the third year, but should not be allowed to mature more than three bunches each at this age.

> A heavy top dressing of stable manure should be applied to grapevines in the fall, and in doing so it should be remembered that the roots of the grape spread in proportion to the top, making it necessary to same berries with a comfortable sense of spread the mulch over several feet of surface,

> > Removing Dead and Decayed Limbs from Fru t Trees.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the neessity of removing all dead and decaying to secure their vigor and longevity. The effects of not removing them as soon as they are noticed will be the same as neglecting to remove a gangrened or mortified member of the human body, the whole body becoming soon involved and death being the inevitable result. These dead limbs, or dead stumps of limbs, left by not cutting off a limb at the proper place, are constantly absorbing the sap or life-blood of the living tree. We have witnessed numerous sad illustrations of this neglect of not properly pruning old orchards fuse of whatever kind that is left on the field set out many years. Had all the dead limbs should be burned as soon as practicable, and, been cut off in those old orchards which for more than a quarter of a century have faiththat it cannot be burned over in the fall, yet fully borne their bountiful crops of fruit, the this practice will be found advantageous trees might still be comparatively healthy when it is possible. The Connecticut Ex- and vigorous. The same result will surely follow with planters of the present day unless steps be taken to properly care for trees which show smut in the second or third leaf as indicated above. It surely does not reshould be pulled, collected in a basket or quire much argument to prove that fruit trees other convenient receptacle, and burned at will retain their vitality much longer and be

Value of the Hemlock. Prof. A. N. Prentiss stated, in his address before the American Forestry Association, that the amount of hemlock back used for tanning purposes in 1887 was 1,200,000 tons, the market value of which was over nine million dollars. The manufactured lumber, at 4,500 feet for a ton of bark, will give 1,-800 million feet as a total amount, representing a value of over \$21,000,000; making the entire value of the hemiock at \$30,000,000.

twenty-five years. In this connection, Prof. Prentiss gives an account of his own experiments in cultivating hemlock plantations, and the slow progress made in the growth of the young trees. The young seedling rarely grows quent years. In some particular localities it lbs. per stand. is not so exceptionally slow. But it does not promise highly for artificial forests. There is, however, a fair tendency for its natural renewal in the largely deforested regions where it has grown, and in time a new growth would be made. Prof. Prentiss mentions two conditions which must be abserved for the success of new plantationsthe rigid exclusion of all domestic animals,

especially the exclusion of all forest fires. For limited plantations, or for ornamental groves or timber screens, young hemlocks a faw feet high may be removed from the borders of woods or other places of their natural growth, without loss, by carrying enough soil or compact earth on their roots be run down some inches to cut off the the luxuriant richness I expected, I find the to hold them in an upright position when set on the surface of the ground before planting. wait till the tender shocts are six or eight abundance but the onion. Not even grass is If the roots are denuded in removal, they

Manuring Bearing Trees.

When fruit trees are in blossom, or even manure the trees with great benefit to the crop. When done at this time, trees bearing most heavily may be manured proportion. ately, while those not bearing may be left unmanured, as more plant food must in such cases result in greater wood growth, where there is probably too much already. On the other hand, it is hardly possible for fruit to set too heavily for the advantage of a wideawake, intelligent orchardist. He can, if need be, thin out the poorer specimens, and then by heavy manuring bring what are left to perfection. A top-dressing, even as a mulch, keeps the soil moist, but if the manure be applied late, and the fruit setting be large, copious applications of water should Cory was the first, Perry's Hybrid second, which appear, as they only tend to reproduce tal position. The grape will take considerand Stowell's Evergreen for the last crop. a matted bed and cannot develop perfect able water when in a growing state, but it into the soil. One of the best fertilizers for All these could be planted at the same time, shoots without the injury of the plants must pass off quickly or the growth will be bearing trees is potash, either in wood ashes but plant in blocks, as it will be more likely originally intended to occupy the space. The retarded by the tendency of the feeding or in mineral potash sait. Potash is necessary to get fertilized. All corn said to be sweet ground getting metted with small roots, roots to water rot. It is imperative that the sary to form the seeds of fruits, and the shells of stone fruits require an enormous proportion of this mineral. By applying a mixture of stable manure and wood ashes, and washing it into the soil with several barrels of water, the size, beauty and value of any kind of fruit crop may be wonderfulhausting the soil. This evil may be easily prevent diseases incident to grapes in damp ly increased. The watering is made necessary mainly by the lateness of the applicacation, though in our usually hot, dry summers it is an advantage even when the manure is applied in fall or winter. Only the

Horticultural Items

Two thousand bags of Egyptian onlor shipped from Cairo April 20, were received in the Boston market, being 30 days in transit. They sold at 2% cents per pound at retail. Onions from Egypt will supply the Boston market for the next month, the season for Bermudas being about over.

In German experiments during the las two seasons copperas increased the yield of rines and protected the vineyards against parasites, increased the yield of clover and ucerne from 25 to 83 per cent, increased the yield of potatoes, and tended to suppress potato disease when applied to the young plants and gave good results with grain.

SUMMER pruning of the raspberry consist in pluching off the young shoots when they are three feet high and also pinching in the laterals formed after this is done. Then you have a strong bush ready to fruit the following year. In the fail or very early in spring out out the old canes that have born fruit. Thus the plantation is renewed and does not become an impenetrable jungle of briars.

No wonder opium is expensive. It is ob tained by cutting the capsule of the poppy flower with a notched fron instrument at sunrise, and by next morning a drep of the juice has cozed out. This is soraped off and saved by the grower, and after he has a vessel full of it is strained and dried. It takes a great many popples to make a pound of opium. and it goes through a number of processes before it is ready for market.

A COMPANY has been formed at San Fran cisco for the purpose of drying and packing onlons, turnips, carrots and potatoes. The vegetables are carefully washed and peeled limbs and branches from fruit trees in order and then cut into small cubes by sultable machines. They are then evaporated in a dryer, coming out about as dry as evaporated sweet corn. Six pounds of fresh potatoes are required to make one of evaporated. After evaporation, the vegetables are packed in tin cases.

CALIFORNIA is the greatest bean-growing State: in the Union, and two-thirds of its crop are Limas. This favorite bean is raised by the acre, an acre's average crop being about 1,800 pounds, worth about \$45, and above. The crop is a certain one, the only difficulty being the danger of rain after the beans are cut and raked as a thorough wetting damages them irretrievably. The expense of growing is light, compared with profits, as the work of planting, cultivating, cutting and threshing is all done by machin-

Apiarian.

A FRENCH writer insists the sterility of fruit trees is largely due to the want of enough bees to fertilize the blooms.

CANADA has an inspector of apiarles whose especial business it is to detect the presence of foul brood and order measure for its extermination.

H. Cineman, of Versailles, N. Y., who introduced the Caspman honey plant to the notice of beekespers, is dead, at the advanced age of 80 years.

H. D. CUTTING is to act as superintendent of the apiarian department at the De It is believed that the present annual supp'y troit Exposition, to be held Aug. 26 to Sept. could not be continued more than twenty or 5. This is a wise choice on part of the managers of the Exposition. Mr. Cutting will fill the bill" in every respect.

more than an inca the first year, and in its a solid body and has purchased 150 stands third or fourth year it has attained three or of bees to feed upon it. Many yields of secfour inches. Its growth increases in subse- tion honey are reported of from 50 to 100

banks of some river or creek, etc." It would be very interesting if the author of such a valuable suggestion would give his brother apiarists, especially the beginners, a little in after the trult has set, there is yet time to formation relative to the means by which sees can be instructed to tuck a few clover seeds in their vest pockets and select advantageous locations in which to drop them.

A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh orig-inate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alterative.

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scrofulous eruptions over the whole body.

My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure as-tonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fers, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal nandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with

the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

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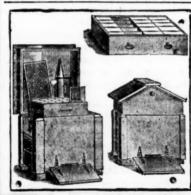
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GEO. E. HILTON. remont, Newaygo Co., Mich

The Debver Land Company, which owns 15,000 acres of laud from 18 to 20 miles nor h of Denver, has 500 acres of alfalfa in a solid body and has purchased 150 stands of bees to feed upon it. Many yields of section honey are reported of from 50 to 100 lbs. per stand.

The American Bee Journal, in a fine flight of fancy, says: "Just think of the grandeur and beauty with which nature greets our astonished vision, and then try to imagine an apiary where the hives are unpainted, and the ugly and dilapidated boards are going to rain and destruction! We should paint our houses, our barns, our fences, and—our hives, for the same reason that God has painted the rainbow, and studded the firmament with stars!" Now get a can of paint and go at it.

S. F. Newman, in a paper read before the Onlo Betkeepers' Ascociation, says: "Teach your bees when they are gathering honey from sweet clover, to carry a few banks of some river or creek, etc." It would have been paid to said mortgage of the banks of some river or creek, etc." It would have been been by and assignment of the country of wayne is held. I shall seed with them on their return home and drop them by the roadside or along the banks of some river or creek, etc." It would

Dated April 12, 1890.

MARY E. HARROWER, S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that HERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the Court of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of George Jerome, assinct the goeds, chattels, and real estate of Emery Lewis and Abenty, Lewis in said county, to me directed and delivered, I cid on the twenty-eighth say of April, A. B. Bob, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Emery Lewis and Abenty Lewis in and of the total county of Wayne, State of Michigan, and interest of Burry Lewis and Abenty Lewis in and of the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and interest of December 1997. That certain piece of percel of land situate in the Tewnship of Hamtramek, described as follows; Commencing at the southeast corner of the north-east cuarter of quarter-section eighteen (18) of the ten thousand nere tract; running thence westerly along the south line of said northeast quarter thirty-nine (38) rods: thence northerly at right angles te said routh line eleven (11) rods; thence tasterly and parallel with said south line thirty-nine (39) rods to the east line of said quarter-section; thence southerly along said east line eleven (11) rods to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twenty nine (429) square rods of land all in Wayne County, Michigan, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vondue to the high-st bidder, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Ceunty of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne and stream of Michigan, Butter Leville, Sheriff.

By End. F. Billscoe. Deput; Sheriff.

Dated Monday, June 20, 1839.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.
By BENJ. F. BRISCOE, Deput; Sheriff.
FRANK:D. ANDRUS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

HRRIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fier i facias, issued out of the Eircuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan. In favor of J. S. Lapham & Co., against the goods, chattels and real estate of James Chase. In said county, to me directed and delivered, i did on the Eith day of March, A. D. 1860, levy upon all the right, title and interest of James Chase. In and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to with the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, thous no with the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, known and the state of Michigan, known and the state of Michigan, known and wayned as the southern of the state of the st ne forencon. Dated Monday, June 2d, 1890.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.
By BENJ. F. BRISCOE, Deputy-Sh.riff.
GEO. B. YERKES, Plaintiffs Attorney.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos affice as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 93,502 bu., against 64,972 bu. the previous week, and 105,116 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 58,958 bu., against 94,311 bu. the previous week, and 100,835 but the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 221,191 bu., against 196,343 bu. last week, and 84,999 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on May 31 was 92.451.931 bu. against 22,458,000 bu, the previous week, and 20, 205, 816 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 6,069 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 2,246,115 bu.

While conditions of the growing crop have not improved during the week, dealers have rather lost confidence in the market on its present basis, and are inclined to take the "bear" side. But changes are so frequent, caused sometimes by mere rumors. Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and the quantity was 1,880,000 bu. Tennessee are not calculated to depress values, and if the future proves them correct then wheat must go much higher during the for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 coming crop year. One point of weakness this week was the very slight decrease in 7s. 2d. California No. 1, 7s. 1%d. per the visible supply, which showed that re- cental. ceipts must have been far in advance of estimates. At the close the market is quiet at quotations given below, the record being made up from latest actual sales.

The following taple exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in this market from May 10th to June 5th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
May	10	95	96	
96	12	94	96 -	90
- 44	18	92%	9414	
64	14	92	93	89
	15	9214	94	89 14
164	16	96	96	90
44	17	95	96	
66	19	9356	914	90
64	20	92 %	9414	90
04	21	9312	9514	9)
94	22	9534	96%	91
66	23	9546	9746	92
66	24	9584	97.46	90
66	26	93	0114	
. 68	27	9214	94	90
* 66	28	9814	9414	90
66	29	93	93	
64	80			
64	81	9314	0214	80
June	2	9214	9214	8314
80	8	924	924	89
66	4	924	9144	88
64	5	91%	914	87
64	6	91%	9114	87

No. 2 white sold at 86 %c, No. 3 white at closed at 68@75c also. The following is a record of the closing

prices on the various deals in futures each

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Saturday	91%	9234	9214	9014
Monday	9234	22 1	92	93
Tuesday		92%	563	9234
Wednesday	91 %	91	91	91
Thursday	****	91%	9114	91 %
Friday		91	90%	

er than the previous day, as were also Chi-

Missouri State report gives the condition of winter wheat at five points lower than a month age, and 20 lower than a year ago. The wheat market at present is entirely

controlled by the weather, and it changes with the barometer. Even the rumor of an expected change will throw speculators into a frenzy. Never were opinions among dealers more opposite than at present, and yet each one is ready to stampede at the first symptoms of a change at other points.

The Michigan State report appears in an-

The Tennessee State report says of wheat "Short heads upon slender stems at uneven heights indicate a greatly reduced yield while the quality of the grain is likely to be inferior. In the wheat growing counties of western Tennessee the yield will probably be 66 per cent of an average, in middle Tennessee 58 per cent and in eastern Tennessee 68 per cent. The corn crop is late and cot-

ton and tobacco look well." South Dakota is reported as having fine

prospects this season for a big crop. The crop bulletin sent out by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture the beginning of the month is a surprising one. Here are the

"The condition is reported at 82 per cent of an average for June 1, a decline in the prospect of seven points since May 1. This condition is attributed to the damage done last fall by the fly and a lack of moisture

"The wheat belt covers all of the central and most of the southern division of the State. Since May 1 all hopes for an improved condition in the growing wheat crop has been dissipated. There is not a single county in this section of the State that does not report a depression in the condition of from

The work of the Hessian fly during the fall was much more serious than was anticipated on May 1. This discouraging condition is not confined to one county, but exists to a greater degree throughout the wheat belt. The prospect is the poorest for June 1 in the history of the State, except pos

the year 1885, when the wheat crop was a

plowed up. It is therefore safe to say that not more than 60 per cent of last fall's seed-ing is now growing, which means that the good for not more than 37 per cent product upon the whole area seeded last This would produce considerably less than the amount required in Illinois for seed and food."

A full average wheat crop in Russia is 224,000,000 bushels; last year's crop was 190,000,000 bushels, and that of 1888 above 292,800,000 bushels. Shipments from Rassia continue large and beyond all expecta-

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly re view of the British grain trade, says:

"English wheats are very dall. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 77,021 quarters at 33, 2d, against 58,265 quarters at 28: 51. during the corresponding veek last year. Foreign wheats have los id. Reports from Liverpool state that American red wheats there have declined 1d per cental. Barley is weakly held. Corn has dropped 3 !. Rye has fallen 1s. At to day's market English wheats declined 6d. Foreign wheats dropped 6d on Australian and Argentiue and 9d on California. Flour was steady."

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage

to Great Strain and the Continent	Bushels.
 Visible suptly On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	22,694,974 21,400,000 5,872,000
Total bushels May 17, 1890	49,966 974 48,999 9:3 48,856 599 38,318,701

The estimated receipts of foreign and nome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending May 24 were 81,400 bu more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending May 12 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,921,536 bu, more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 2,041,192 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending May 24, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 800,000 bu., of which 580,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 220,000 bu, for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 660,000 bu., of which 530,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 140,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to May 24, aggregate 8,460,000 bu., of which 2,140,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 1.320,000 bu, to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 4,680,000 bu. The that the outlook may change within the next | wheat on passage from India May 13 was 24 hours. Certainly the State reports from estimated at 1,424,000 bu. One year ago

The Liverpool market on Taursday was quoted steady, with fair demand. Quotations winter, 7s. 01. per cental. No. 2 spring,

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 54,706 bu, against 28,055 bu, the previous week, and 16,501 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 23,371 bu. against 19,845 bu. the previous week, and 1,736 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on May 31st d to 12.685.271 bu., against 11.078 702 bu. the previous week, and 11,607,931 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible sup ply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,606,569 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 42,787 bu. against 21,719 last week, and 56,797 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn is quite steady, and rules firmer than a week ago at about same range of values. No. 2 is selling here at 35%c, No. 3 at 34%c, No. 4 at 84c, No. 2 yellow at 36c, and No. 3 yellow at 35% o per bu. No. 2 80c, and rejected at 68@75c. Rejected red for July had 35%c bid. The outlook for the next crop in this State is improving. of the past week, with the ground full of moisture, will put it ahead very fast. Where it is up it is very even-few vacant hills-but reports from the southern parts of the State say the cut worm is getting in his work with unusual vigor, and a good deal of replanting will have to be done. Where the crop is on sod ground it suffers the most from the worms. At Chicago corn closed steady yesterday, and at a slight advance in values as compared with a week ago. Quotations at the close were as follows: No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 32%c; No. 2 white, 84%c; No. 3 white, 33%c; No. 8 yellow, 33%c. In futures No. 2 for June closed at 34%c, July at 34%@34%c, August at 35%c and September at 36c.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady with fair de mand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 3s. 61/d.; June, 3s. 61.; July, 3s. 7d.; August, 8s.

8¼d. per cental. The receipts at this point for the week were 28,865 bu., against 14,886 bu. the previous week, and 27,458 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 11,413 bu. against 12,863 ba. the previous week and 3,525 bu. the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on May 31st was 6,050,732 bu., against 4,384,318 bu. the previous week, and 6,335,032 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase of 1,666,414 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 8,979 bu., against 8,279 bu. the previous week, and 23,652 bu, the corresponding week in 1889. Oats have got stronger during the week, and an advance is noted on all grades. Receipts have dropped off, and with only a few bushels in store sellers command the situation. Yesterday quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 321/c; No. 8 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30 % e; light mixed, 32c. In futures No. 2 mixed sold at 28c for July, 26%c for August, and 25%c for September There is a good breadth of oats sown in this State, and the cool spring has been in their favor as it has been against corn. The Chicago market yesterday was steady on spot and near futures, and slightly higher on late futures. Quotations were as follows: No. 2. white, 291/c; No. 8 white, 28%c; No. 2 mixed, 28%c per bu.

advance in some grades. The demand for export keeps unusually large. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 34%@35%c; nixed western, 82@36c; white @40c: No. 2 Chicago mixed, 35%c. In futures closing prices for No. 2 mixed as follows: June, 83%c and July, 82%c

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUPTER

The market does not seem to improve Receipts continue liberal, especially of the ordinary grades, and the general feeling is weak. It is difficult to get above 12c for good dairy, and the bulk of the fresh receipts sell at 10@11c per lb. Creamery has also weakened, and ranges from 13@150 per lb., according to quality. When it is understood that the butter which jobs out to grocers at 10@13c per lb., is sold at retail at from 18@20c per lb., it will be seen that there is a great chance to reform business methods which run up the cost of an article of food to such a price, while producers are actually putting it in market at a loss. Hardly a pound of butter fit to eat can be purchased at a Detroit grovery to-day below 20c per lb. The result is an increasing consumption of substitutes. The consumption of butter could be increased one-third if a fair article was obtainable at a fair margin over the price paid the producer. The butter trade is the worst managed of anything we know of, both in buying and selling. We believe a dairy board established to regulate values and establish grades would be a good thing, both for producers and consumers. At Chicago the prevailing low prices have stimulated the demand somewhat, and the market is a trifle steadler. A good deal of choice stock is being taken for cold storage. Quotations there are as follows: Elgin district or fancy, separator goods, 13%@14c; fair to good, 12%@13c; good to fine dairies, 10@111/c, medium to fair, 71/@9c; packing stock, 41/25c, for fresh; old, 31/24c. The New York market does not seem to have mproved during the week, and the range of prices reached is the lowest for a long time. The Daily Bulletin says of the

market : "Exporters are taking rather more crean ery this week, but the bulk are merely sam ple lots. A few strictly fancy have bee aken at 13%@14c, but bulk of transactions or export have been within a range of 10@ Eigin creamery occasionally reaches 14%c from the regular trade, but freely of-fered on the open market at 14:. State creamery pails work out in a peddling way o grocers a little higher than we quote, but there is a large surplus over and above this rade, which is dragging heavily. State and Pennsylvania creamery tubs freely offered at 14%@15c. State dairy tubs in moderate supply and steady for fancy, but lower grader dull. Imitation creamery has a moderate demand when strictly fine."

Quotations in that market on Thursday were as follows:

J	MASTERN STOCK.		
1	Creamery, State and Penn., extra Creamery, State and Penn., seconds	14%	2015
	to firsts	11	@13
•	extras		@14
	State dairy, half-fi:kin tubs and pails firsts State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails,	12	@18
	seconds state dairy, Welsh, tubs, firsts State dairy, Wesh, tubs, seconds State dairy, tubs, thirds State dairy, tubs, fi.tas to fourths	10 12 10 8 6	@11 @13 @11 @ 9 @ 7
1	WESTERN STOCK.)		
	Creamery, Elzin, extra Creamery, other Western, extras. Creamery, Western, firsts Creamery, Western, seconds	13 % 11 %	@14 @14 @12% @11
	Creamery, Western, thirds	6	0 9
	Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds Western imitation creamery thirds.	10 8	211 2 9

Western dairy, firsts...... Western dairy, seconds....

Western factor, extra. CHEESE. Our local market is unchanged. Quota. tions range from 9@9%c per lb. for fair to best full creams. We shall soon have the market supplied with new cheese, and then the outlook for the season can be better gauged than at present. There could no be more favorable conditions for cheese making than at present, as pastures are luxuriant, and improving in quality since the weather became drier. The make should be a large one this season, owing to the low price prevailing for butter. At Chicago the market continues sluggish, with stocks more than ample for all requirements. Values are lower than a week ago. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Full cream cheddars, new, 71/4071/c per lb; do twins, 8@81/c; Young Americas, 8@ 81/c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 7@71/c; 1-lb skims, twins,7@7%c; hard skims, flats, 8% @5c. The New York market shows a slight decline for the week, but has become steadier. The Daily Bulletin says of the

market: "The demand can hardly be called an anxious one, but manifests a fair degree of interest in the choice goods, and as the quantity available is not over large receivers are making a stand on values that meets with satisfactory results and stiffens value some what. This is especially noticeable on color ed, which has crept up to about an even plane with white, for while the latter is not particularly abundant here, the advices from abroad indicate that the recent shipments of Northern county stock via Montreal have temporarily satisfied wants on the other side and cut down the premium."

Quotations yesterday on new cheese were	(
as follows:	0
NEW CHEESE.	ì
State factory, fair 7% 7% 7% State factory, light skims, choice 7% 7% 7% 6% State factory, skims, fine 6% 6% 8% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6%	TARREST TTO
The exports of cheese from New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade	C
lbs.	
Bame Week 1889	HH

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady, with fair demand; and quotations were 54s. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, and 47s. 6d. for new.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

But One Night, Chicago to Denver, "The Burlington's Number One" daily restibule express leaves Chicago at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 P. M. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, In futures June closed at 28%c, July at Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, allure.

York market is queted active, with a slight Southwest and Northwest.

That is the Absorbing Topic at Present.

Interest in the eastern wool markets i very general at the present moment among the wool-growers of this State, and yet it has time and again happened, and is likely to happen again this season, that prevailing prices at clip time in the seaboard markets exert only a slight degree of influence upor prices in the States where the new clip is be ing offered. Nearly invariably prices are higher during clip time in country markets than at eastern points. This state of affairs xists at present in Texas, and will undoubt edly do so in this State after buyers begin operations. It will be a rather slow, cautious market at the opening, as many buyers had a severe experience last season, but we look for it to gain strength as the season advanced and as the result of Congressional action as well as the very short stocks of old wool in

the country. Some thoroughbred wool has been shipped o Boston from this State, and returns show that 18@19c is the basis upon which settle ments have been made. This is net to the rower, of course. A number of owners, owever, have ordered their wools held until the market improves, and have set their minds upon 20c for sound, well grown elips in good condition. As there is more delaine in the fleeces from this State than usual, and the staple very sound owing to good care and a favorable season, we cannot see why they should not get the price demanded. We believe this class of wool cheaper at the price than the bulk of the washed fleeces at 30c, as the staple will show an more even and more healthy growth than that from flocks kept in the ordinary way. But it will be a week or ten days yet before the fleece begins to move rapidly, and there may be some changes in opinions during that time.

The Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, as old and reliable house, in their last trade circular say :

"Wool markets continue as stated in ou last issue. Prices are unchanged; in fact, values of many descriptions are really nominal, as stocks are very light and many kinds entirely out of market. Best washed fleece is scarce, and new supplies have not yet begun to come forward. Small lots of un washed have been received, and have sold on arrival at good prices. Some early terri tory wools have also arrived, and being in light condition they sold well. While the scarcity of good light wools gives a firm tone to markets, yet is difficult to determine whether the advance which the west expect will be realized when supplies of all kinds are abundant. Much depends on the legislation by Congress, and, while the tariff bill has been passed by the House, there seems ome doubt whether the Senate will act on it in time to help the wool and woolen goods markets this season. Manufacturers have but little wool on hand, and as much machinery is now running on full time, an im-provement in goods will stimulate production and increase the demand for wool."

The Senate has since passed the wool schedule adopted by the House, but of course it will take some time yet to get through the balance of the bill. The N. Y., Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"At pretty much every interior point of supply, the strength of values continues unabated, and, indeed, generally up to or above a parity of the seaboard; the West in particular feeling inflated over what they consider the favorable prospects of tariff legislation; but careful observers rather cling to the opinion that unless some very marked improvement is shown in the prospects for the goods trade manufacturers will continue the contest against cost of ma-

Prices in Chicago are quoted as follows: Iowa--Coarse tub, 25@283 per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 17@21c; medium unwashed, 23@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and western Iowa-Fine unwashed, 14@17c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 19@21c.

At Boston the demand for wool has been steady, and considering the light supply sales have been large. Good Michigan X sells at 30%@31c and Ohio X at 31@32c. XX Ohio is firm at 33@34c. Combed and detaine selections are in small stock and command full prices, No. 1 cembing selling at 39@40c; Ohlo fine delaine at 35@37c, and Michigan fine delaine at 35@36c. Spring California wool meets with a fair demand at 17@20. Spring Texas has been selling mostly at 20c. New territory wools are meeting with a good trade. In pulled wools there has been a good trade with sales of choice super at 39@40e, of fair to good super at 37@38c, and of extra at 22@30c. Foreign wools firm, and Australian selling

In this State the market as yet has no pened, although a few lots have been picked up. The local press give quotations but no sales as yet. The quotations are those upon which local dealers are willing to buy. Perhaps they will do better later on.

Below we give the range of prices in the astern markets, taken from actual sales:

0	Ohio No. 1	86	6287
1	Michigan X	801	40.31
	Michigan No. 1	88	@384
_	Ohio delaine	86	@38 %
8	Michigan delaine	95	@36
	Ohio fine unwashed	91	@22
4	Ohio unmerchantable	24	@25
	Michigan fine unwashed	20	@21
*	Michigan unmerchantable	22	@23
*	No. 1 Ohio combing washed	40	@41
6	No. 1 Michigan combing washed	39	@40
	Kentucky & Indiana % blood combing Kentucky & Indiana % blood combing	28	@29
*	Kentucky & Indiana & blood combing	25	@28
9	Missouri & Illinois % blood combing	27	@28
*K*K*K*	Wisconsin X	29	
٠,	do Unwashed and unmerch,	20	25
	Texas, 12 months	28	29
(Texas 6 months	20	26
k	California, spring New York unwashed and unmerch	17	22
K	California fall	17	18
e	Chittorium tatt	44	10
-	Ponnign.		
. 1	Australian, Port Phillip	85	@ 38
١.	do fine combing		@41
1	do cross-breds		(243
ôl	Montevideo		@31
7	Eastern Oregon,		20
4	Eastern Oregon, common	17	19
~	Rastern Oregon, heavy	14	15
- 1	Montana fine choice		24
s 1	do fine average		21
- 1			23 21
1	do % blood average	19	16
- 1	do fine medium		22
- 1	do medium		21
- 1	do coarse		17
1	Maine supers		43
-1	Eastern A supers		88
1	Eastern B supers	82	34
	Western supers	25	30
,			
1			

Michigan Crop Report.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, LARSING, Mich., June 5th, 1890. The condition of wheat in the southe and also in the central counties of Michigan June 1, was 76 per cent of a full average, comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. This is a gain during May, of only three per cent in the southern, and

though the weather was favorable, and wheat that was alive May 1 made good growth. The relative condition in the several counties in the southern section of the State has not materially changed during the month. The best wheat is in the extreme southwestern part of the State, the second best in the five countles just north and east, the third best in the remaining countles of the southern two tiers, and the poorest in the remaining countles of the third and fourth tiers. In the extreme sonthern countles wheat is beginning to head. In Cass county a corres spondent found first heads this year on the 29:h of May, or ten days later than in 1889. The grain aphis that did so much damage last year has appeared in several localities. A large number of these lice were found on heads of rye received at this office, but it is

This advance statement is prepared from reports received from 750 correspondents. GILBERT R. OSMUN, Secretary of State

yet too early to approximate the damage

that may result.

He Stands by the "Farmer." To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

I have been a reader of the MICHIGAN FARMER, I think, since the spring of 1856. At that time I commenced to work by the month for the late H. E. DeGarmo, of month for the late H. E. DeGarmo, of er of the best recorded Southdown ram, and Highland, Oakland county, this State, but a like medal to the owner of the best recordnow of Pittsfield, old Washtensw. I believe the FARMER was then conducted by Mr. Johnstone, and published monthly. When I look at the FARMER now, and think back to the old times, what a contrast? You can call me, if you please, one of the old readers of the FARMER, as the paper came into my presence nearly every mont! or weak.

While looking this Sunday morning over the FARMER's pages, at the market reports and Mr. Graham's article and the reply, 1 for one of the P. of I., am pleased with the reply. Give it to 'em, Mr. Gibbons, and you will be honored by every honest farmer in the land.

To my home come every week six different newspapers, Detroit Tribune, New York Times, and others, and none is more eagery looked after than the FARMER. In the late campaign I liked the discussions on the tariff, and I can say I am one of the strongest protectionists in the State.

Friend Gibbons, stick to your doctrine; Graham's dose will not hurt you. Respectfully yours.

GEORGE WURSTER

How the State Press Regard It.

from the Lansing Republican:

Perhaps no man in Michigan feels smaller to-day than Robert Gibbons, of Detroit. For years he has labored without money and without price to better the condition of the farmer by publishing, each week, the MICHI-GAN FARMER, a journal devoted exclusively to the farmer and his interests. Now comes William Graham, a Patron of Industry and resident of Oakland county, who says Robert is an enemy of the agriculturist. Verily, the fools are not all dead.

One William Graham, a Macomb county farmer, recently denounced Robert Gibbons of the MICHIGAN FARMER, as an enemy o the agricultural class. The thing was so ridiculous as to excite the risibilities of everybody who knows Mr. Gipbons. The Mious OAN FARMER explains Granam's enmity. The man is a drover as well as a farmer. On one of his drover days he bought a lot of fine sheep from a neighboring farmer and sold at a sharp advance. He wanted the MICHIGAN FARMER to quote the sale at 25 linois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Eastern cents per hundred less than the actual ued improvement and dissemination of South-The paper wouldn't do it. wonder Graham is "agin" that paper.

Robert Gibbons, editor of the MICHIGAN FARMER, has done more for the farmers of Michigan than any man in the State and made less money out of it. He has, through the columns of his paper, stood up for the farmers' interests under all circumstances, exposed frauds innumerable hat were calculated to beat the patrons of his paper, advised them in more ways than one for what he regarded as for their best, and in company with his late partner, Mr. Johnstone, brought the FARMER from a position of obscurity to one at the head of spite of all this one Wm. Graham, of Oakland county, comes out in an open let-ter and denounces Mr. Gibbons as an enemy

of the agricultural class. From the Romeo Observer:

Mr. Graham, of Rochester, gives Gibbons of the MICHIGAN FARMER, a severe raking brough the columns of the Pontiac Gasette charging him with being opposed to the best interests of the farmers. Gibbons' reply is a paralyzer. It is too late in the day to accuse Mr. Gibbons of being false to the interests of his farmer supporters.

CHEBOYGAN is to furnish the first case under the new conspiracy act passed by the State legislature of 1889. V. E. Lynn, H. Barber, A. Grieve, W. Creig, V. White and S. Brayon, are accused of forming an unlawful compact to be known as the Cheboygan Butchers' Union, for the purpose of controling the price of meat in that city. The complaint was made by one Lee Clark, who asked for admittance to the union, but for some reason his bond was not acted upon by that body and the car-men refused to sell him meat, in consequence of which Clark was obliged to close up his market.

THE associated clubs of Jackson County will hold their semi-annual meeting in the city of Jackson on the second Wednesday in November. W. D. Chappell, of Concord, W. K. Craft, of Grass Lake, and Angelo Palmer were appointed a committee to prepare a programme of exercises for the oc-

NEW YORK is receiving onlons in large quantities from Egypt via Liverpool, and onions, tomatces, beets and potatoes from Bermuda. New vegetables from the South are also arriving, but sharp competition from the foreign stock keeps prices very low. Old potatoes are offering from Scotland and

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, in this market at 10 to 12c per quart-accordand situated near the village of Nunica, on ing to condition. the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National only four percent in the central counties, al- Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

American Southdown Association.

At the annual meeting of the American Southdown Association, held in Springfield, Ill,, on the 28th ult., the action of the Board of Directors, in admitting to membership the following, was approved : Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; Urian Privott & Bro., Greensburg, Ind.; Sam'l J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, Penn., Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. A. S. Hamilton, Fisherville, Va.; Jesse K. Cope, West Chester, Penn.; A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.; L. S. Rupert, Normal, Ill.; A. Telferd & Sons, Paris. Ont., Can.; W. U. Noble, Brecksville, Onio; T. C. Douglas, Galt, Ont., Can.; Thos. C. Townsend, Springfield, Vt.; C. P. Tarbell, South Royalty, Vt.; J. T. Fargason, Memphis, Tenn.; W. A. Wood, East Smithfield. Penn.; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia, N. Y.; Henry A. Frease, Stoutsville, Ohio; W. T. Mathes, Buffalo, Ill.; F. J. Tompkins. Girard, Mich. The Board of Directors reported that in

accordance with instructions given by the Association at the meeting held in Chicago, Nov. 15, 1889, arrangements had been made for offering prizes for Southdown sheep in 1890 at the Detroit, Mich., Exposition, and at the Illinois State Fair, as follows:

1. A medal of pure coin silver to the own ed Southdown ewe. All competing animals to have been bred by their respective exibitors and to be recorded in the American 2. A silver cup valued at \$50 for the best

pen of recorded Southdown sheep consisting of one ram and two ewes. All competing to have been owned by their respective exhibitors not less than thirty days prior to the time of showing, and to be re-corded in the American Southdown Record. Conditions applicable to the above offers: Each exhibitor shall furnish at the time of entry a written statement, over his own signature, showing the breeder, owner, pedigree, age, weight and other important facts connected with the animals entered for the foregoing prizes.

Competition for the above prizes shall be open to all who comp'y with the conditions named, but no award shall be made except where there are two or more competitors for the same prize.

The awards must be determined by the athorized committee, judge or judges of the fair where the animals are shown. The prizes will be paid on the presentation to the American Southdown Association of the certificate of the secretary of the fair, giving the names and record numbers of the winning animals, accompanied with the written statement filed by the owner at the time of entry, and the names and record numbers of the competing animals.

The following special prize is also offered

at the American Fat Stock Show in 1890. A silver prize cup costing \$50 for the best Southdown wether. All competing animals to have been bred by, and at the time of exhibition to be the property of the exhibitor; to be one and under two years old; their sires and dams to have been recorded in the American Southdown Record. The same conditions to govern, as in the other above prizes. The committee in November last to confer

England regarding the founding in England of a public record of their sheep, reported correspondence had with parties in England, showing a determination among breeders there to begin a public record of their sheep The following resolutions were introduced and adopted.

with the breeders of Southdown sheep in

Resolved, That the American Southdown Association learns with pleasure that the eading breeders of Southdown sheep in England have taken steps for the founding of a public record of their sheep.

Resolved, That this Association will glad-

ly co-operate with a like association of reputable breeders in England for the contin down sheer

Resolved, That animals recorded in the British Southdown Record shall be eligible to registry in the American Southdown Record, at the same rates charged for American-bred animals, upon the receipt of pedigrees officially certified by the said British Association as correct and admitted to the fair this year. said British Record.

J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill., was elected President, S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., Secretary, and D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The Board of Directors is as follows: T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill., G J. Hagerty, Hanover, Ohio; C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky.; John Jackson, Abingdon, Oat., Can.; Lavi P. Morton, Rhineeliff, N. Y.; D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; Pail, M. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

Letters were read from a number of mem bers not present, all expressive of the highest confidence in the future of Southdown PHIL. THRIFTON.

A CORRESPONDENT at Morenci, this

State, inquires if we know anything of the firm of C. C. Diesel, & Co., of Chicago, dealers in binder twine. Have no knowledge of them whatever.

THE farmers of South Dakota are said to be seeding a large amount of land to flax. which crop they believe will pay them bet ter than wheat.

Stock Notes.

MR. SMITH JAMESON, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., sold in Chicago, recently 48 head of Red Polled cattle; 83 females averaged \$150; 10 balls averaged \$125.

GEO. WURSTER, of Easton, Ionia Co., recently sold to W. F. Scammell, three head of about as fine young cattle as were ever marketed here. There were two steers, twins, two years and two weeks old, and one heifer, twenty-two months old, whose combined weight after a four miles drive, was 3,250 pounds. The price paid for the three was \$130. They were Shorthorn grades. - Ionia Express.

The Fruit Trade.

Public and private advices agree that the prospects for a heavy crop of fine raisin grapes in California are all that could be lesired. In fact, present indications point to an unprecedented yield.

STRAWBERRIES from St. Louis are retailing

EVAPORATED apples, crop of '89, are scarce at the east, and quoted at 10% to 12c per lb. Fair quality crop of '88, sell at 7c per lb. for export, and are firm.

In New York western Spy apples are selling to jobbers at \$6 to \$7 per bbl., and western Russets at \$4 to \$6. The market is very firm at prices quoted, owing to short supply.

PROFIT IN SHEEP

Mr. W. F. Raven, of Jackson count combines dairying with sheep feeding his farm, has sent us some figures profits of a flock of sheep. It was with Mr. R ven tells us, to show that sheep bandry can be made successful with tariff upon wool, as he is not a believe protection. The figures, he says, are to from actual purchases and sales, or from price prevailing in the neighborhood for articles during the time indicated. know Mr. Raven to be a practical po man, who aims to understand fully the ness he is following, we believe his fa will be found correct. At least he as ns he is willing to have them criticist others engaged in the business: January 1, 1839.

To sheep on hand, 50 ewes at \$3,00....

23 lambs at \$4.50...

1 ram.....

Total investment in sheep..... Cost of keeping 74 sheep one year. To 30 weeks pasture at 2c. per head per To 22 weeks in barn at 7c per head pe

week.
To 3 bushels per day of wurtzels at 5c per bushel for 12 weeks.
To salt.
To washing \$1.50, shearing \$9.00, marketing wool \$2.00.... To interest on \$212 one year at 6 per cent

Total cost of keep per head one year \$2 CREDIT.

By one pelt 85c, two pelts \$3.00, 72 lbs.
mutton \$8.60.

By 769 lbt. wool at 28c.

By 25 coarse wool lambs, 2,000 lbs, at \$5.85

Total gross proceeds Cost of keep. To interest on \$192.56, six months at six

per cent.

Per cent.

To pasture, 33 lambs six months at 50c.

To 25 bushels shelled corn at 35c.

To 25 bushels oats at 25c.

To hay and corn fodder, 50 days estimat'd

To Interest on \$35.25, cost of keeping lambs 6 months, 3 months at 6 per ct Total cost of keeping whole flock 1 year Total proceeds of flock 1 year Difference

Net profit on flock..... \$122.64 per cent.
Interest on investment of \$12,64 per cent.
Deduct tariff on wool \$53.77; leaving not powishout tariff nearly 28 per cent.

Flock Notes.

MONDAY last was the banner day at Chicago Stock Yards with regard t receipts of sheep. The arrivals numbered 797 head. Previously the largest rec were 13,727 head, October 10, 1889.

The Argentine Republic is making a sm effort to present a new feature in the min market in England. A recent ship neat 400 grade Lincoln sheep arrived alive in erpool with a loss of only two percent. The erage live weight was 160 lbs., worth less the \$1 at home, yet they brought twice as ma money in the English market as the fro mutton carcasses would. In the present dition of our mutton market this informati may not be of much interest. But it give very good pointer as to what can be done wh we get overstocked. Cross-brads or grad of the long or middle wool breeds would available.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Jackson County has ten farmers' clubs. Peter Sanborn, resident of Port Bu Lodi wool-growers have shipped 22,000

of un washed wool to Boston, to be sold on Grand Rapids' new olty directory co 33,901 names, which indicates a papula

of 85,000. Dr. Wm. A. Jackson, pro ninent resident Lapeer, and physician of forty years' state ing, is dead.

The West Michigan Agricultural and industrial Society have decided not to hold

M. J. Noyes, of Chelses, is going to be peaches some o' these days. He set out like trees this spring.

The second annual reunion of the size of the University of Michigan was received held at Kansas City. The Detroit pension office did its bigs day's business on the 4th inst., when \$35,5 was paid to 982 pensioners.

Dwight Caly, prominent farmer living na Lapeer, died on the 4th. He had lived on it farm where he died for 50 years. Stock in the proposed rafrigerator builds at Ann Arbor has been pretty nearly in soribed, and it is expected work will be beganning

R. P. Boody's breeding stables near More were destroyed by an incendiary fire on 4th, and two valuable Percheron stallish Congressman Belknap tells his farmer of stituents that he has sent out 26,000 pt

ages of seeds this season, and the supply exhausted. Oceans County has more orchards in properties to its cleared lands than any other county in the State, and in five years will? one vast orchard.

A vein of mineral paint, or red and yell oobse, has been found on the farm of Andr Trumbull, in Grant township, Huron Co. is 40 acres in extent. Wm. Hinchey, in ja'l at Manistee awaith transportation to the House of Correction for drunkenness, out his throat in a fit despondency and is dead.

Prof. R. C. Carpenter, professor of engineering and mathematics at the Agricultural College, has resigned to accept a position at Cornell University.

Philetus Beard, of Baugor, is not afraid of the perils of matrimony, evidently. He coul-ed and buried two wives and is now living with No. 3, all within 14 months. Gophers and out-worms are raising the dickens with Kalamazoo County corn. The moles take a hand in, in their attempts to make a lunch off the out-worms.

Mt. Pleasant has a fat men's club numbedd 119, with an aggregate weight of 24,000 lbt Rvery one knows when and where a meeth is held, for that side of the town tips up. Sleeping-Bear, a Sloux chief from Montals was a guest at the Russell House, this divone day this week. Of course the frepressible newspaper reporter interviewed him.

J. H. Boyden, of Saline, has fifty colonis of hybrid Italian bees, and James Hoyt, of the same place, about 40 colonies. The set son, it is said, is unfavorable for honey pro-

Rev. O. C. Nash, the aged minister who was severely pounded by three rowdies a few weeks ago whom he criticles for miscondulin church, is in a precarious condition

Stables to accommodate 40 race horses and 56 show animals are being built on the fair grounds at Bay City. The track is nearly completed, and work on the main hall will see the begun. oon be begun.

Mrs. M. E. Ecker, of Jackson, treated a bedstead with gasoline to exterminate in sects. After pouring the gasoline into the joints she applied a lighted match. She was buried on Wednesday.

Rev. Oren C. Thompson, for whom the Thompson Presbyterian church in this cit; was named, and who is well known in this State, died of diseases incident to old age the 4th, aged 84 years.

Thomas Rider, of Flint, died on the 29th of May, and the coroner's jury returned a vor

dict that I ed by Spe the two n arrested. William planted of with cut-sowing bi year p an this post. working.

a resoluti on a job o J. W. St State Age the prese

Willis S.
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sublimate dead, after accidents recently, to be more continued. Edward Taggett, the other five child H. O. W the place

quate to hergetle and the pulpit with his he Alexand Saginaw, this week. Devan at binski wa Terry rec The str sign the who have in order t If so, the

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times.

Central ra ductors o road com over to ap At Ann wobaly

that flag Michigan in approp John C. Alliance o The great passed the through on

ters are se There are about 38,00 16,000 pers The Phils ordered its Brotherhoo

Council devastatin the town, A. T. Per died on the in destitute time worth

men in any

The abs seller who been arrest lost betting By the e Breeze, or wharf we death and There is usually la

original p settlemen Another arrived at 4th. They Near 8a were engr fell upon were ins broken. fatally.

There

subjects, and Prote exerting a preservat tions, the system of Supt. of the ceusure refusing get mad i white or you can re Uncle San tions.

Those of cast their recent ex. B. & Q. rastopped hand threa gation was covery of would have hour but Ex-Judg was sent

Henry L. disaster. and as t Austin hi they are Now it pedition gineered American coloring colonized

English in dized, and interfere,

890. HEEP.

kson county, wh sheep feeding o me figures on t It was write cessful without not a believer

sales, or from th ghborhood for th ndicated. As and fully the bus believe his figur

least he assure nem criticised

A little son of Mr. Newcomb, of Bushnell, lonis Co., drank of a solution of corrosive sublimate which his mother was using and is dead, after 48 hours of agony. A number of scoide its of this kind, which have occurred

Rayett, and Wm. Ring's, farmers, were standing together near a barn on L. T. Taggett's farm near Caro, on the evening of the grd, when lightning struck them, killing Goodchild and Ho mes, and severely injuries

meetings covering 13 days at Jonesville for the religious enlightenment and awakening of the place. He was paid \$62.50 and board, but considered his renumeration as so inade quate to his services that he made some energetic and uncomplimentary remarks from the pulpit at the close which didn't "set well"

Alexander Dubinski, former resident o Saginaw, was arrested at North Adams, Mass., this week, charged with the murder of John Devan at Saginaw in September, 1887. Du-blooki was suspected of the crime at the time it was committed, but disappeared and could not be found, though a reward of \$1.00 was offered for his capture. A barber named Terry recogn zed him and will probably claim

The striking carpenters of this city, unable to force all the contractors and builders to sign the scale, have decided to call out the men at work for those who have signed and will also probably oall out the bricklayers who have expressed a willingness to "go out" in order to aid the men of saw and hammer. If so, the action will paralyze the building interests of the city, and we may look for "hard

with placing obstructions on the Michigan Central railroad track. Last week she was compelled to walk from Union City, the conductors of two freight trains refution, in accordance with the rules of the road, to let her ride. Kitty was very wroth, and piled three ties or the track to get revenge on the rail. ties on the track to get revenge on the rail road company. She confessed, and was bound over to appear at the circuit court for trial.

student from Tennessee displaced from her window a rebel flag. The students, observing it, secured it and promptly tore it into little bits. The lidy was highly indignant, and declared her intention of securing the scraps and using them to deporate a new flag, which would bear an incoription signifying the original flag was destroyed by northern students. The Courier thinks the boys have nothing to be sorry for and justly adds that to display that flag on that day was an insult to both dead and living.

Michigan's Senators are urging an increase appropriations for Michigan rivers and

The greatest amount of tonnage which ever

used the Sault canal in one day through on the 28th ult., amounting to 74,686

about 38,000,000 cans of fruit and vegetables, the product of 300 factories, employing over 16,000 persons. The Philadelphia & Reading railroad has

prefered its conductors to resign or leave the Brotherhood. The road will employ no union Council Bluffs, Ia., has been visited by three

devastating storms within a week. A cloud-burst at Underwood, 15 miles distant, deluged the town, part of it being ten feet under wa-

A. T. Perrine, inventor of the Gatling gun, died on the 2nd in the Cleveland city hospital in destitute circumstances. He was at one time worth \$150,000, which he lost in specula-

oet betting on the wrong horse.;

By the explosion of a tank steamer carrying oil lying at the Atlantic refinery at Point Breeze, on the Delaware river, the vessel and wharf were destroyed, one man burned to death and 18 injured, three of whom will die.

Another consignment of Mormon convert

arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 4th. They numbered 120, and were allowed to go on to Utah, though a test case is to be made to see whether they came, here in viclation of the alien contract law.

Near Sarnia, Ont., while a number of farmers Near Sarnia, Oat., while a number of farmers were engaged in pulling down a barn on the farm of Gavin Hamilton, part of the building fell upon four young men, three of whom were instantly killed, their backs being broken. The fourth was injured but not fatality.

There is a geat fight in Ontario on religious subjects, the issue being between Catholics and Protestants. Priests and preachers are exerting all their influence, the former for the preservation of existing government conditions, the others for the downfal of the present system of separate education for Catholics.

Supt. of Census Porter is after violators of the census law, which imposes a penalty for refusing to answer census questions. Don't get mad if the enumerator asks if you are

white or black, are convict or pauper, or if you can read or write, but set it all down to Uncle Sam's Yankee propensity to ask ques-

Those who believe that "coming events cast their shadows befere," will quote the recent experience of an engineer on the C., B. & Q. railroad, who, having a presentiment, stopped his train and in spite of entreaties and threats refused to go on until an investigation was made, which resulted in the discovery of a bad washout, into which the train would have plunged at a speed of 80 miles an hour but for his intuition of danger.

Ex-Judge Henry S. Austin, 79 years of age, was sent to jail at Chicago on the 3rd, there to remain until discharged by due process of law, or until he pays 56,954 for which he is accountable as administrator of the estate of Henry L. Hall, who perished in the Ashtabula disaster. Austin's bondsmen are bankrups, and as the heirs cannot get the cash out of Austin himself, who claims to be in poverty, they are after the pound of flesh.

expected to be in the vicinity when the new republic was declared. The scheme of course bad not the sanction of the English govern-ment, and by the premature discovery the bottom has dropped out.

Tuesday night a cyclone struck the village of Bradshaw, 60 miles west of Lincoln, Neb., and completely wrecked it. The town's population numbered about 500, and it was located upon a prairie. A car loaded with 8:0 k, standing on the track, was blown to York, a distance of nine miles. Only a few houses were left standing, and these were twasted, doors and windows blown out and contents scattered over the country. Twelve lives were lost, eight persons fatally injured and 2) hurt more or less. A Russian settleand 2) hurt more or less. A Russian settle-ment was in the path of the storm and nine persons were killed there. The governor of Nebraska has ordered army tents and other supplies seat forward for the relief of the sufferers, and contributions from private sources are reported liberal.

An agent of the Wyoming Importing Cattle Co., just arrived at Denver, reports an Indian massacre in the upper Green River country recently. Indians became intoxicated on whiskey farnished them by ranchmen, demanded more liquor of a party of government manded more liquor of a party of government surveyors, were refused, and attacked the party, killing Chief Engineer Critienden, in charge of the third division of the survey, and three chain-bearers. Jesse Lee, assistant engineer, was left for dead but recovered enough to seek help at a near-by ranche, where he lies in a precarious condition. A dispatch from Shawano, Wis, says 1,500 Indians on the Menominee reservation, and who are armed with Winchester rifles are on the warpath. That is usually the condition of affairs path. That is usually the condition of shairs at this reason of the year. The Indians who have been fed and clothed and sheltered at government expense all winter, start out on their murderous forays as soon as the weath is warm enough, and after their inherent ferocity is satisfied by a aughter of inoffen-sive settlers, are ready when winter sets in to be again carefully protected by the govern-

Foreign.

It is alleged the Dutch government is treat ing with England and Germany with a view to the partition of Dutch New Guinea between thom.

Petersburg. Its a duil week when a conspiracy is not nipped in the bud by the vigilant minions of the Czar.

German residents of London are preparing to give Prince Bismarck a royal welcome on the occasion of his proposed visit to London. It is said the Prince does not like the idea. Prince Bismarck displeases Emeror William by his utterances on political affairs and mat-ters relating to his retirement, which are eagerly putlished by the papers, and the Emperor has warned the Prince that he talks

Registered Galloway Bull Captain Dean FOR SALE.

ne year old. Sound and all right. Address S. O. TUBBS, Delhi Mills

100 DUROC JERSEYS.

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yams, Bermudas, Southern Queens. By careful experience in growing sweet potatoes and yam plants, I am able to offer you strong and well rooted plants, and varieties best adapted to our cool cilmate wherein many varieties never mature I pack so as to reach any point safely. By mail, post paid, 200, 50 cents; by express you pay charges, 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. HENRY SHULL,

Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio

Byron, shakeasee Co., Mich.

Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as glit-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express. Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for business purposes, I will close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable prices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in lump. The breeding of these cattle cannot be surpassed.

YOUNG BULLS.

A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is also for sale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address FINE POULTRY Michigan Poultry Farm, Saline, Mich.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Port Huron, Mich.

FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn 2d 13907. There is included in his pedigree the blood of Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn, Lady Clifden, Texlar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the founder of the great Aaggie family. One of the finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for cash or a good note one year at six per cent. He is a prize. MILLS BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich.

a19-tf **SHORT HORNS**

FOR SALE. Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address

B. J. BIDWELL: Teoumseh, Mich,

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays

DOOR VILLAGE, IND.
STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY, ned with Good Pedigrees. Importations in June and Oct. o ALL AND SEE THEM.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Royal Belgian Draft, Percheron, and French Coach Stallions and Mares. Our last importation of thirty-one horses arrived in loctober. They are all first-prize winners. Come and ee them. We make prices down to bed-rock. Ottawa seighty-four miles from Chicago, on the C. R. I. & P. R.

For Sale Very Cheap.

One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address

J. A. MANN, Laneing, Mich., LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Sales made in any part of the United States and Canada. Terms reasonable and made known on application.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich., 1890 BREEDING STABLES, 1890.

JAMES M. TURNER. Proprietor.



SHORTHORN CATTLE,

Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep

Shorthorn breeders will note among the animals FOR SALE PURE DUCHESS BULL, Grand Duke of Springdale; color, redroan: dropped December 24, 1888. Got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 86825, out of Grand Duchess of Ridgewood 7th, Vol. 33, page 924.
Also Wild Eyes bull, Wild Eyes Duke of Springdale; color, red: dropped Sept. 23, 1899; got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 86825, out of Wild Eyes Lady 6th, Vol. 33, page 924.
Both of above snimals are very superior individuals, and bred to the Queen's taste, as will be seen by reference to the herd book.

SPRINGBROOK FARM

MERINO SHEEP!

rington Barringtonia

AT HEAD OF HERD!

Ready for Service this spring.

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MERINO SHEEP.

Visitors always welcome. If you canno come and look over the stock write for particu-lars. Address

SELECT HERD

W. E. BOYDEN.

EUREKA PLACE STOCK FARM!

GREENVILLE, MONTCALM Co., MICH.

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY, PROPRIETORS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, Clydesdale, Shire and Cleveland Bay Horses,

Shorthorn, Jersey and Guernsey Cattle, And Poland-China SWINE.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BES1. 40 Shrepshire Rams.
10 Poland-China Boars.
7 Imported Stallions.
Jersey and Guernsey Bulls.
50 Imported Shropshire Ewes.
20 Poland-China Sows in Pig.
10 Shorthorn Bulls.

If you are in want of anything in our line write us for prices and catalogue

MOUND SPRING BREEDING FARM!

J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor. BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICE

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four years than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me.

SHOSTHORNS—The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.

AMERICAN MERINOS—Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal in spection invited. Correspondence solicited.

All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

LARGE

English Berkshires.

ALLEN STOCK FARM,
ALLEN, MICH.

T. M. Southworth, Proprietor.

Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep.
Animals of both sexes always on hand and at prices to suit the times. Farm, two miles from station.

T. M. SOUTHWORTH.

SWeet Potatoes and Yam Plants.

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yama,

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yama,

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first prize they were showed for and they were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on two year old sows; first second and third on two year old sows; first second and third on two year and the diploma for the best boar any age. 1 don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the Visional and the prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair and they wore entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes. Jun 1889 at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize the Michigan State Fair and they some every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and second on boar under one year; first and two sweepstakes. He were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and two sweepstakes. He were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and second on boar under one year; first and two were five herds in competition.

B. N. COOLEY, COLDWATER, MICH

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rooks,

White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyan-

dottes and Pekin Ducks.

Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonab

POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Best wire netting 4c. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared most, bone mills, water fountains, and everything needed in the poultry yard.

Send stamp for our handsome 40 page filustrated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address

GEO. J. Nissly, Proprietor. Saline, Mich.

June 1. 106 Premiums
Won in 1889, including 20
at Michigan State Fair. If
you want eggs from good
stock at very low prices write at once to

Wolverine Stock Farm!

AMOS PARMENTER, Prop.,

American Merino Sheep and

Poland-China Swine.

VERNON, · · MICH.

WEIKLACH,

I began breeding Poland-Chana swine in 1883.

My purchases have all been from the herd of L.

W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever. I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes' Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs not akin.

FOR SALE

Two Yearling Shorthorn Bulls,

one a pure Cruickshank, at very reasonable prices. Apply to

JOHN LESSITER & SON.

Cole, Oakland Co., Mich.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM,

Eggs at Reduced Prices

from choice White Leghorns, W. F. B. Spanish, Langshans,

yandottes, L. Brahmas and

ack African Bantams after ine 1. 106 Premiums on in 1889, including 20 Michigan State Fair. If

CARSON J. OLDFIELD.

Cedar Springs, Mich.

WE.

Bates Cattle! L.W. &O. BARNES

-AT-- PROFRIETORS OF -HAZEL RIDGE FARM, "LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM Byron, Shiancassee Co., Mich

SANDWICH, ONT. The herd consists of Oxford. Thorndale Rose Barrington,

Wild Eyes Kirklevington, and Red Rose Families. Parm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon or address

WM. WRIGHT, Preprieter, 35 Fort Street West, Detroit

Several choice young bulls fit for service for sale on reasonable terms, of the following fami-lies, vis.: Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Eyes, and Oxford.

C. F. MOORE, ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families: Barrington, Kirklevington. Tes Rose, Victoria Duchess,

Craggs, Young Mary, Constance, Moss Rose, and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the flue Duke bull

GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIN 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale. OAK HILL

STOCK FARM,

C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor. WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH.

Clydesdale Horses.

Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession. American Merino Sheep of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford.

Berkshire Hogs of the most fashionable families. All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

Todd Improved Obesters
have been crowned
King of the Show Ring
On the farm with us may
be seen a very fine flock
of Shropshire sheep. For
circular containing full
particulars address
S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. Cattle are Advancing! HIGHER PRICES ARE A CERTAINTY.

> Five Hereford Bulls of "Lord Wilton" and "Horace" Strain, FOR SALE.

and at the prices we will make any farmer in Michigan can afford to own one. We sell in order to make room for more stock, which we expect within the next thirty days. Write for particu-lars. MERRILL & FIFIELD,

Bay City, Mich.

STALLIONS IN SERVICE. George Milo, Record 2:33, No. 1313.

Limited to 16 mares during March and April at \$40.00 to insure. In charge of Henry Hains, V.S., Jackson, Mich. Bonnie Wilkes No. 3261. Sire of Townsend Chief, with 30 days work at four years old trial mile 2:42%. Of Edwyna at three years old, quarter, :37%; mile, 2:47. Reoord, 2:54%. To insure, \$35.00.

Colonel Mapes No. 3024.

Trial mile in 2:42. To insure, \$25.00.

Send for our catalogue.

DEWEY & STEWART.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM

STALLIONS, 1890.

season and be put in training. Season. \$50.

NIP SIC—Chestnut colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1837, sired by Nugget 2:26¾ (sire of Gold Leaf 2:18, Nettle Leaf 2:23¼, etc.); first dam Zeinda Wilkes (dam of Nettle Leaf 2:23¼ and San Malo, three year record 2:29¼), by George Wilkes; second dam by Alexandria's Abdallah. Nip Sie is full brother to Nettle Leaf and San Malo. He is a beautiful dark chestnut, will be 16 hands when matured, is possessed of great substance and shows a pure fast gait. He will make a short season at \$50 and be put in training.

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tile. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

A. F. WILCOX.

Shorthorn Cattle Somerset Stock Farm.

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The follow-Combines the blood of Guy 2:10% and St. Julien 2:11%, being descended from Kentucky Prince sire of Guy, and Volunteer, sire of St. Julien.

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. BEDICHEE:

BURLINGTON 9491, by Darlington 2885, he by Wellington 2716, son of Kentucky Prince 2470 Darlington's dam Boadicea by Rysdyk s Hamble tonian. Wellington's dam by Ethan Allen 43. King of the Morgans. Burlington's dam Miss Julis, by the Great Wounteer 55, and she is sister to St. Patrick. four year old record 2:194.

DESCRIPTION:—Burlington is a bright bay, 16 hands, of superb finish and welghs 1,175 lbs., is very fast as will be shown after the season is over. He will be allowed to serve a few good mares besides my own at the moderate fee of \$25 to insure. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Bar-Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale,

\$25 to insure.

Farmers and breeders will consult their best interest by examining Burlington, before selecting any other stallion. Send for tabulated pedigree, etc. Address

JOHN O'DELL, Agent, Somerset, Hillsdale Co., Mich

ROYAL OAK, MICH.,

The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001,

will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for 225, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondle was sired by Spartacus 1923; dam Jubs by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:22%) by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 33; dam Queen Ligzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief II. Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd. Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 19169: dam Waterloo 50th by Duke of Brant 56478; g. d., Waterloo 43rd by 4th Duke of Clarence 25128, etc. Address

(STANDARD UNDER RULE 6) Louis Napoleon 207, sire of Jero Eddy 3:1614, Charles Hilton 3:174. Eddy 2:1614, Charles Hilton 2:1714.

First dam Lady Hook by Cyclone 1966), record 2:2314, eighteen heats in 2:30, and sire Dr. Sparks two year old, record 2:254); second dam Mambrino Jenny by Mambrino Patchen 58 (sire of London 2:3014, and fifteen in 8:30 list, and his daughters are the dams of 41 in 2:30 list, eight from 2:1514 to 2:30); third dam Rasina, (grandam of Sally Cosasck 2:224, and Aristmont 2:274.) by Alexander's Abdallah 15, (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14, sire dam of Favonia 2:15); four, five, and six dams thoroughbred. Colonel Hook will make the season of 1800 at my farm in Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich. Limited to 30 mares at \$35.00 the season. Mares not proving in foal can have the usual remit. Send for circular.

A. N. HARRINGTON.

A. N HARRINGTON.

ROYAL FEARNAUGHT

AT COLDWATER, MICH. 13 in 2:30 at 16 Years Old.

CET. SAVAGE & FARNUM'S

PERCHERON STALLION

7956 (5245) will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow Farm, Royal Oak, Mich., at fifteen dollars by the season or twenty dollars to insure. BAKER & CAMPBELL.

Stre Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Golden Lake by Lakeland Abdallah 351, full brother to Harold, sire of Maud 8, 2:08%.

Golden Era is six years old, a rich red chest-nut, 15% hands, perfectly sound; a trotter by inheritance, and a very fine actor—undeveloped. A sure foal getter. Will make the season at the Finley farm, four miles west of Ann Arbor. Terms, \$35.00 to insure. Address H. P. FINLEY,

Thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares, two years old and over. Also some fine grades. They will be sold cheap for cash or will ex-change for real estate. For particulars address

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EVARTS MITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sneep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. In amine before purchasing elsewhere. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Michael Breeder of thoroughbred American Merina sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

HORT & HARRINGTON, breeders of Merino sheep and Poland-China swine. All breeding stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. Address A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich., or G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, Mich. Rams sired by Diamond for sale—yearlings, two and three years old. A J. COOK, Owesso, preeder of Shorthorn Sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricuitural College, for prices. A ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, to breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompi-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

M. E. ANSTERBURG, breeder of thor-oughbred Merino sheep (Michigan regis-tered), Homer, Michigan. Residence, two miles northeast of village, on telephone line.

Spropshire Sacop.

GRIOULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agri-A cultural College. Mich., broeds Shropshire sheep of good families and individual excel-lence. Also Poland-China hogs from the best strains. Prop. E. Davenport, Supt. of the Farm.

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HOGS .- Poland-Chinas. O. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-brea A Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale.

GEO. I. STRACHAN, Palo, Mich., breeder of registered Poland-China swine. Inspec-tion invited. Correspondence solicited. Special rates by express.

WILL GREEN, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orchard Lake R. station. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

NEIL FRANCIS, Oakwood, Oakiand Co., breeder of Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Correspondence solicised.

OTIS 8. MEAD, Owosso, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Poland-China swine. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Write or come and see me. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Montcaim Co., breeder of Poland-China swine and high-class poultry, and sells at low prices.

TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Co.
breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding
stock all of choice families. All stock recorded
Write for prices.

UNION HERD Pure Poland-China Swine.
Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Record.
Tecumseh 2d 6158 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
Also Partridge Cochin and Wyandotte fowls.
Henry M. Morse, Union City, Mich.

Berkshires & Suffolks.

GEO. S. MAROY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washienaw Co., took for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

Chester-Whites.

CHESTER WHITES. A herd second to none. Cheap as the cheapest, quality considered. Have taken more premiums than all other herds in the State for the past four years. Noted for early maturity and great fattening qualities. C. A. Searing, Lyons. Ionia Co., Mich.

FOR SALE.—Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, \$1.25 for 13; Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 for 13; breeding stock all first-class. Address James R. Brooks, Southfield, Mich.

ATKINS STOCK FARM, Birmingham, sh. Shetland pontes, Exmore pontes, high-class Jersey cattle, Small Yorkshire and Poland-Chinaswine, registered, and individually excellent. Stock for sale.

POULTRY—Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Eggsin season, \$1.25 per 13; \$2.00 per 26; \$3.00 per 45. G. A. Watkins, McGraw Building, Detroit.

Stred by Proud Duke of Fairview 20730, and Lord Barrington Hillburst 62431, out of Young Mary Phylls, Lady Rilabeth, Peri Duchew and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohie.

\$3,00 \$150 08 at \$4.50 87 59 e year. er head per er head per els at 5c per .00, market-

t 6 per cent one year \$2.7 3 00, 79 lbs. 1bs, at \$5.88 each....

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James Hoyt, of onies. The search for honey proe rowdies a few a for misconduct us condition at

on the 29th of returned a ver-

diet that his death was due to injuries inflict-ed by Spencer Tobias during a fight between the two men in May, 1889. Tobias has been

planted on sod ground are troubled severely with cut-worms. J H Forster's metaod of sowing his sod ground to oats and the next year p anting the oat ground to corn, avoids The striking carpenters of this city pass d resolution Thursday night to the effect that no union carpenter would be allowed to work ob o i which a single non-union man was

at work, ro matter at what trade he was working. It was carried unanimously. J. W. Sterling, of Monroe, secretary of the State Agricultural Society for the past ten years, has resigned, owing to the rule requir-ing the secretary to reside at Lansing after the present month, on account of the per-

Willis S. Phillips, of this city, was drowned Watkins Lake, near Pontiac, on Wedner, He was boating, jumped overboard in spot supposed to be sha low, but where the water was in fact quite deep, and as he could not swim, was drowned before help could

recently, should prove a lesson to mothers to be more coreful of poisons. Rdward Goodobiid, Matthew Holmes, I. N

the other two. Goodchild leaves a wife and

A great sensation was created at Colon this week by the arrest of Kitty Frederick, daughter of a farmer living near the town, charged

At Ann Arbor, on Memorial Day, a lady

John C. Lawrence, of Whitley County, is president of the newly organized Farmers' Alliance of Indiana.

It is believed the binding twine trust is busted." Agents in Iowa at the headquarters are selling twine four cents below last year's prices.

The abscording nephew of John Wallace, of Wallace's Monthly, and Lewis, a pool-seller who accompanied him in his flight, have been arrested at Havana. The money was

There is a deficiency in the funds under the control of the pension office, due to the unusually large allowances and the increase of original pensions, which will compel some of the beneficiaries to wait until July 1st for the settlement of their claims.

Now it is charged that the filibustering eypedition against Lower California was engineered by Englishmen who employed a few American associates to give an American coloring to the affair. It was designed to colonize Lower California and secure Mexican concessions. Then strife would be provoked, Erglish interests and capital would be jeopardized, and the mother country called on to interfere, and two English men-of-war were



CLYDESDALE HORSES

Owosso, March 15th, 1890.

CAVE: T-Bay horse 15% hands, foaled 1886, stred r Brown Wilkes, 2:21%; first dam Yuma by Harrold, sire of Maud S, 2:26%, etc.: second dam Yolando (dam of Yuba 2:24% and Yazoo 2:27%) by Belmont, (sire of Nutwood, 2:18%, Wedgewood 2:10, etc.); third dam Young Portia (dam of Vcltaire 2:20%, sire of Bessemer 2:18%; Child Harrold, two mile record 5:04, Hyman, trial 2:28, Consuela, trial 2:34%, Nora-Boe, trial 2:32, Voltigeur, trial 2:30), by Mambrino Chief 11. Caveat's second and third dams are already classed among the great brood mares. His first dam is a mare of still greater promise, he being her first foal. Caveat is pure gaited, fast, very handsome and stylish. He will make a short season and be put in training. Season \$50.

Make a short season at 800 and be put in training.

FISCHERE—Bay horse, 16 hands, toaled
1883, sired by Joe Gavin (son of Messenger Duroc
and Fanny Mapes, dam of Jerome Rddy 2:16%),
dam a bloodlike mare with trial 2:35%, s. t. b.
oy Belmont. Insure \$25.
Oakland Stock Farm is at Royal Oak, on the
D. & M. R. R., eight miles from Detroit.
Ten approved mares (the first to apply) will be
bred to each of the said colts—Caveat and Nip
Sic, on shares. Address

BURLINGTON 9491,

PEDIGREE:

Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes, yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Black Meadow Farm,

> STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS. BERKSHIRE PIGS!

F. A. BAKER, 69 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich. **COLONEL HOOK 761**

HIS 2:15% AN OUTCROSS

> For services write
>
> JAMES WALKER. 2:19%.

IMPORTED ACROBATE

GOLDEN ERA 8182,

46 South Ingalis St., Ann Arbor.

A Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Corres-pondence solicited. E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short-called the Clydesdale horses, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm baff a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegar

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Staniston Lass, Selinas, and Bright Evas oria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Ryes amilies. Young stock for sale. June 3-1y EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J.

Everitt Moore, proprietor, Milford. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 3b) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices.

er of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, com-prising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-croft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded, Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited,

S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich.

breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. OHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple
Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principal families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses,
Victorias and Pomonas; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices.

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Foland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young steck for sale. Correspondence solicited. JOHN McKAY, Homeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, the breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Peri Duke &d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families. N B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis stc., familios. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily.

Os SNOW & SON, Kalamasoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. S OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale

J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered. WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT horns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich.

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical. W. O. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilps, Flat Creek Marys, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

W.M. FISHBEUK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. s80-ly J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jer-seys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pogls-Toltec-Tormentor 20601 at the head of the herd. Registered Merino and registered Shropshire sheep.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited. Holstein-Friesians. M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pur Hoistein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale, Cor respondence and personal inspection solicited.

Galloways.

Devons. R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron R., and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and tale stables in the city. Come or write me.

Polled Aberdeen-Angus.

ESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis.,
breeders of pure bred Polled AberdeenAngus cattle. Best families represented. All
ages and sexes for sale. Also high grades % and
% for sale. Write for particulars. 118-6m

W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south.

SHEEP .- Merinos. A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorongh-bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hoge; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc, breeders of pure Clark and osher families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use, Luck 497, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 409), and Luman Jr., (G. W. S. 364.) Also imported and grade Percheren horses and Poland-China hogs. For particulars address

JACOB P. SLEIGHT,
BATH, MICH.

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Addison is on the new Michigan an Railroad. Farm connected with State To

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few owes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-

F. RUNDEL & SON, Birmingham, Oak-land Co., importers, breeders and dealers in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock regis-tered. We import our sheep direct from Eng-land. Correspondence promptly answered.



H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Gonesee Co., breeder of Bhorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 C. W. Jenes, Richland, Rick.
My breeding stock all recorded
in both the Ohio and American
Potand-China Records.

> G. w. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.; breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superfor young pigs for sale. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from reported animals. Correspondence solicited. W. RILEY, Greenville, Mich., breeder of for sale.
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> W. RILEY, Greenville, Mich., breeder of for sale.
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O SAY, WHEN YOU WANT improved Chester-White pigs from registered stock, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

POULTRY.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!

Poetry.

When we have met again beyond the border. And known each other in a newer guise, Will we be reconciled to that new order, Or feel the wonder of a sad surprise? Will we be glad or sorry at the meeting! Will old misunderstandings slip away!

Or will we in that strangest time of greeting Feel cold and strange, as we felt yesterday? For I have heard it said that in the other

Land all is very different from this, That those who in this world loved one another We longer think that meeting there is bliss. That ties we had in life are then no longer To be renewed, unless we feel their worth, That spiritual affinities are stronger

Than most of those we form upon the earth Yet if I cannot meet the spirit faces

Of those I loved on earth, those I called mine The splendor of the universal places Will pall on me, and my sad soul will pine For though I might behold the hills of Beulah Upsloping from the emeraldic sea,

Though I be made of jasper lands the ruler Within the gates of pearl wrought mystery,

Yet would I give all these for sight of tender Eyes I have seen, and sound of voices sweet Nor memories of earth life could surrender. Since without these Heaven would be incom

For there are some who could forego the glory Of Heaven's rest, if others could not share Its peaceful bliss, and God, who knows the

Will have this suffering in His tender care. So I feel sure, when we have crossed the border And taken on the new ethereal powers. That we will be amazed at all the order Exceeding the sublimest dreams of ours.

And we will surely see the much-loved faces, Dear and familiar in that meeting-time. Yet made more fair with new celestial graces And radiant with an unfading prime. -American Cultivator.

LOVE'S LOGIC

Tam a woman, and I love you, yes I'm not a thing of changing smiles and tears: Or pretty wiles, alternate hopes, and fears, To weep when you are harsh, and then forcet And laugh my grief away when your brow's

I am a woman, and I love you, though "Tis not because you seek me, nor because Your eyes command me when your voice makes

You have revealed yourself to me: I know That your's is not a nature free from flaws

I am a woman, but my love means not Sabmission to some other mind's control Surrender of my body and my soul. The love I give to you I'd give unsought, Since loving you makes my half-life whole



For the Michigan Farmer.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN MICHIBAN.

BY J. E. HALL

Early in the spring of 1828, while South ern Michigan was still a wilderness, as much of Northern Michigan still is, a family named Gardener, wiged by letters from friends already settled there, and hoping to secure better opportunities for their children, sold their little rocky, barren New Hampshire farm, and moved, with their large family of growing boys and girls, to the new country. Michigan, which under the good management of General Lewis Case, then Governor of the from the others, or sat together upon the Territory, had recently been opened up to settlement. The stories of impassable swamps, infested by rattle-snakes and massatoes and malaria, carried back to the East by the surveyors, (who, to judge by their report, must have had a very hard time of it), had begun to be supplanted by the more re-Hable reports of actual settlers. Their letters to their friends at the East told of the magnificent hard-wood forests of the fertile soil and mild climate, of the ease and repid. ity with which the oak openings could be cleared and made ready for farming, and of the wonderful opportunities opening in every direction to young men, cramped by the conditions of life in the more thickly settled

communities of the East. Immigration set in strongly. Already on the Muron, the Raisin, and other streams, appeared the beginnings of future towns, the saw-mill, the flouring-mill, the general store, the simple church and schoolbonse; while here and there, in the beautiful, park-like oak openings, might be seen the hastily built slab shanty or more substantial log house of the settler, surrounded by its rough clearing, where the first scanty crops did their best to grow among the stumps, or even among the an-

The Indians, having been fairly paid for their lands, left the new-comers in peaceabla

felled trees, killed by girding.

Now and then a settler, chopping in the woods, would be greeted by a former lord of the soil with a courteous " Bon jour, Monsieur," and replying with his very best manners to the dignified salutation, would watch admiringly as the dusky form, straight as an arrow, passed on among the trees, and out of sight. Sometimes a little company of green with winter wheat, and the long joursquaws would stop at a shanty door to exchange berries or bead-work for salt pork, which in their broken English they called "hoggy meat."

But even this friendly intercourse had almost ceased, the Indians retiring rapidly before the white men to the still unbroken forest further north. The larger game, also, was fast disappearing; though still a deer occasionally bounded across the path, or children, returning late from school, would be frightened by a solitary wolf, or in the night, an excited knocking at their cabin doors would summon the neighbors to rescue some poor man's pig from a maraud-

Such was Michigan when the Gardener landed in Detroit from the little steamer uperior, and adding there, to the stores they had brought with them, whatever else they needed for their simple housekeeping, set out along the State road, in a canvascovered wagon drawn by oxen, to join their friends in the interior, and to make there

It was a happy and hopeful little company which thus took up their march for the "promised land." Besides father and

there was also Katherine Barclay, a young woman of twenty, who came with them from New Hampshire as maid of all work, or as "hired girl," and two young men who had joined them upon the canal boat, whose sun-burned faces and toil-bardened hands bore such unmistakable marks of honest purpose and of steady industry, that the Gardeners, with the simple-minded confidence of the times, accepted them at once without farther recommendation.

Katherine was an orphan, who, since the death of her parents, had earned an honest living by "working out" in the families of neighboring farmers, and be it understood, not in the least compromising her social position thereby.

She was a bright, pretty girl, and the winter before had been the flattered recipient of "particular attentions" from the beau of the country neighborhood, one of those handome, unprincipled, happy-go-lucky ne'erdo-weels, who I suppose have infested society of all grades from the beginning of time, and who, for some pnaccountable reason, are always so attractive to young women. Pieased with Katherine's blooming face and brusque, lively manners, he had 'played her off' against the only daughter of a wealthy farmer, who had shown a disposition to ecquette with him a little, thus provoking him to retaliate by appearing to be interested in another direction. Less fortunately for herself than for Katherine this young lady was finally persuaded to marry the young scapegrace.

It is probably impossible for a strong healthy girl, with unimpaired digestion, and plenty of work to occupy her mind, to pine away to any great extent over a love affair. Nevertheless, to a girl of Katherine's pride, this sudden and obvious descrition was very mortifying. She was very glad, therefore, them, paying her passage money in consideration of herservices upon the way, opened to her a way of escape from prying eyes and busy tengues.

To the home-bred girl, the whole journey, from the time she began to prepare for it, was a delightfully exciting experience. And all. there is no reason for believing that its addition to the party of the two young men

who joined them upon the canal-boat. Katherine was too innecent and inex perienced, perhaps some would say, too green, to be suspicious of strangers, and happily in this case there was no occasion for suspicion. James West and Phillip Hunt were excellent specimens of the class of men who at that time came to the West as settlers. Honest-hearted, hard handed and intelligent, with such education as any quickminded Yankee boy might acquire during the winter months at the district school, supelemented by home study, and by reading everything within their reach, including the of their own upon all questions of the day, of religion and of politics. They were the sort of men who laid, broad and deep, the foundations of the prosperity of Michigan.

Many an hour of the long tedious journey the little party of adventurers whiled away talking over together their plans and prospeats, confiding to each other freely the extent of their means, and their hopes for the Inture.

But it was soon noticed that James West

and Katherine seemed to have some confidences which they were unwilling to share with the others. What they found to talk about, when they drew their chairs apart farther end of a bench, I do not know. But I do not believe their conversation would have been very interesting to anyone but themselves, had any chanced to overhear it. I suppose they talked sometimes of the past, and of the friends they had left behind,

bu: I think most of their conversation must have been of the future, of the new country to which they were going, and of all they expected to do there. I think it likely the young man dwelt frequently upon the fine form and anug farm-house he expected to own by-and-by, when the timter should have been cleared off, and the land should have begun to yield its increase. And I have no doubt Katherine listened with interest and sympathy. What else they may have talked about, I cannot even guess, but I know upon good authority that they sat together upon the end of the beach very often, and took time enough, one would have thought,

But even a journey on a canal-boat come to an end at last; and one fine morning the Superior steamed out of Buffalo with the Gardeners and their party on board, and landed them in due time in Detroit, then little more than a village. After a day or two spent there in preparations, they all set out together on their journey through the woods, sometimes riding in the wagon, sometimes walking beside the slow ox team, cooking out of doors, camping at night, or finding shelter with some hospitable settler; they made holiday of it, and laughed at the hardships of the way. Nevertheless they were glad enough when one evening just at sunset, the oxen were brought to a stop be fore a little, one-roomed log house, standing among the stumps of a good-sized clearing,

ney was ended. Out came the good people of the house meet them, extending a hearty welcome to all, while bashful children hung back within the door, their faces broad with smiles at yesterday's feast. sight of the little girls.

The plain, substantial supper was soo disposed of, and a merry evening followed. At nine o'clock, at a hint from their host, the men modestly retired to the barn, while the women made all haste to dispose of themselves and the children in the beds ranged around the wall. When all were snugly tucked in, the men returned, lights were soo out, and all asleep.

We will pass rapidly over the events of the next few months, not stopping to relate at length how Mr. Gardener bought an eighty about a mile from his friends (thus securing the advantage of near neighbors), built a slab shanty upon it, and moved his family in. How James and Polilip bought adjoining quarter sections in the next county, and then sought and found employment with neighboring farmers for the summer in order o earn something to live upon winter, while clearing their land.

nest of what was to follow. They hastened There is much of interest that might be told of that first summer in Michigan, but on. Again a flash of lightning, followed by we will leave it for some other time, and a loud peal of thander and a dash of rain,

take up the thread of our story again upon a Katherine prudently turned the corner of warm bright afternoon in the latter part of her shawl up over her best bonnet, and James urged the oxen into an awkward trot. the following September, when Mrs. Gardener, going to the door to look for Katherine, who had been missing for some time, saw her at a little distance among the trees, seated on a log beside James West, in earnest conversation.

"I am afraid," said the good lady to her eldest daughter, as she turned away, "that we are going to lose our hired girl." And nothing seemed more likely. The young people sat a long time, so long that Mrs. Gardener considerately begun the preparations for supper herself, and when it was ready sent one of the little girls to call them in. At the supper table James told his story, how he and Phillip, having finished their house, which they intended to occupy tocooked out of doors. What unaccountably bad luck they had with their cooking, and how lonely it was in the woods, where they saw only each other for days at a time, and had not even the comforts of a back-woods home. How at last, when the walls were laid up, all ready for the roof and flooring, he had said to Phillip, "I can't stand this any longer, it is too lonesome. I'm going to take the team and go after Katherine. You can borrow Deacon Allen's team to draw the lumber to finish up with, and get the Deacon and his boys to help you. I shall be back by the time the roof is on and the floor laid, and bring Katherine with me if she'll come."

And if Katherine had any objections to offer to this sudden settlement of her plans, evidently James found arguments to overrule them. For, shortly after his reappearance in the neighborhood, invitations were sent out to all the neighbors for ten miles around when the Gardeners' offer to take her with to attend a wedding at the Gardeners. You are not to suppose from this that it was to be a large party, for when, upon the appointed day, the company gathered in Mrs. Gardener's one little room, although nobody had sent regrets, and everybody had brought their children, there was plenty of room for

There was no newspaper in that part of pleasure was in any way diminished by the the world to "chronicle the most brilliant social event of the season," but every good woman there was a "special reporter," whose kindly curiosity nothing escaped, and whose busy tongue made known every detail of Katherine's "settin' out," and what Mrs. Gardener had for the wedding supper, to the farthest limits of her acquaintance. And so, as the affair was some talked of at the time, and was still often referred to within my remembrance as the first wedding in that part of Michigan, you can rely upon what I say when I tell you that the bride wore an embroidered white dress which she had brought with her from the East, that she had had wonderfully good luck in "doing it Bible and the newspapers, they had minds ap" nicely for the occasion, (so all the women agreed,) and looked as fresh and sweet in it as a wild rose in the woods.

> Tradition assures us also that the groom though his awawardness and embarrassment were only equalled by the beaming happiness with which he regarded his bride, managed to get through the ceremony without any mistakes (which must have been a great relief to everybody), that the supper was a great success, in short, that all went as merrily as it should at a wedding, and that they all kissed the bride good-bye, and started for home in good season.

The next morning at sunrise, the ox-cart supper, with health and hunger for sauce, was driven to the door, Katherine's little and romance and novelty for spice, fried trunk, with the chest of household stuff pork and johnny-cake baked in the ashes parents, were lifted into the back end of it, while no wine that money can buy is so exand the young couple, bidding their friends good-bye, set out together for their new home, (new in the completest sense of the word), with no curious eyes of amused fellow-passengers to spy upon their lovemaking or to mark their awkwardness in

Down the forest road they went, walking together beside the lumbering oxen, for Katherine preferred a walk in the crisp. fresh air of the autumn morning, to the joiting of the ox-cart over the rough, new road.

Already the glossy green of the caks was giving place to russet brown and dull crimson, while here and there their sober hues were lighted up by a golden gleam of bickory, or a fiame of scarlet maple, or blood-red sumse. Across the shady path the morning sun threw great patches of sunlight, while the rabbits scudded out of the way. and the squirrels chattered at them from the overhanging boughs, as well as at another pair of Michigan lovers (hardly more primitive in appearance than these) when,

Hand in hand they went together Through the woodland and the meadow, yet to how different a destiny. They, the representatives of a people who have exemplified the saying:

"From him that bath not shall be taken sway even that which he hath."

These, the advance guards of a great civilization, the pioneers of a mighty race, moving forward to the sovereignty of this western world, in obedience to the primitive command to man to "subdue the earth," as

a condition of possessing it. At noon they stopped to rest beside a little brook that talked pleasantly to itself his head dropped forward and his eyes on in an undertone, as it flowed leisurely along the floor. Then he spoke, "I'm sorry I hed over its gravelly bottom, as is the manner it done." of Michigan brooks, and here James brought out from the cart a bundle of hay for the oxen, while Katherine drew from under the and struck the iron a clip and unwelded it. seat a basket well filled with the remains of

Dinner over, and the team well rested hey set out again, and this time Katherine was willing to take her seat, even in the jolting ox-cart. But now a change had come over the weather. The sunshine no longer found its way down through the branches of the over-arching trees to brighten the road beneath. The wind came up, the forest darkened around them and grew cold and to use it. I guess you'll hev to weld it doomy. Now and then a vivid flash of again." lightning startled them, and the low rumble of thunder proclaimed the coming shower James bastened his team as much as possible but the clumsy animals could make no grea speed under the most favorable circur stances, and when their way left the road, and lay for the remainder of the distan through the uncleared openings, he found that it required all his skill to guide them, and all his woodcraft to find the way. A little farther on a few great drops came pattering down through the leaves, an ear-

Soon they came in sight of a wide, shallow brook, skirting the edge of a small clearing, in the center of which stood a new log house, roofiess. And now, a little way off among the trees, another ox-team was see approaching, drawing a load of lumber, and like themselves making for the clearing as fast as circumstances will permit. "I declare ?" exclaimed James, in dismay, "if it isn't Phillip; what has he been about, I wonder, that he hasn't got the house finished !' And Phillip,' sure enough, it was, who until the day before had not been able to borrow a team, and had thus been delayed in his house building. Upon catching sight of the summer work, had began to build a big bridal party, he urged his team to their great est speed, evidently wishing to reach home gether. How they slept in their wagon, and first, and provide some kind of shelter for the bride. And now, flash after flash of blinding lightning, peal after peal of deafening thunder, crashed and echoed through the forest as if the ancient spirits of the

place had brought out their heavy artillery to do honor to the home-coming of these new sovereigns of the soil. Splash! splash! went Pollip's team through the brook, splash! spatter! splash! came James and Katherine after, and in the midst of another tremendous crash and war of artillery of nature, Katherine lesped from the cart with out assistance, sprang through the doorway and rushed to a sheltering corner over which the men were already throwing boards to form a temporary roof. Finding a chest pushed up closely into the corner, she heatily threw up the cover, and without waiting to examine its contents, deposited therein the precious best bennet as the only safe place available. Then, slamming down the cover with a bang, she drew her shawl up over her

The rain now came down in a perfect

head, and seated herself upon it.

deluge, but the corner chosen for their refuge, being of course to the windward, afforded, with its hastily constructed roof, a very good shelter, and the men having freed the cattle from their yoke, and turned the cart over Katherine's household stuff, wer glad at least to seek its protection. They lighted a fire upon the ground, dried their wet clothes as well as they could, and then Phillip, first asking his companions to rise from their seat upon the chest, opened it and with a look of comical surprise, drev therefrom a large frying-pan, in which, safe and dry, and fortunately unimpaired by the other contents of the chest, lay Katherine's bonnet. With much laughter and merry jokes at the expense of its owner, another place was found for the troublesome headgear. And Phillip, rummaging again in the chest, brought out a piece of salt pork, some orn-meal and a few dishes, and set abou getting supper.

The thunder and lightning had ceased, the wind had gone down, and the rain had set tled into a steady drip, drip, drip, now and then finding its way through between the boards, and coming down with a splash in o somebody's face, or into the fire, scatter ing the ashes over the johnny-cake, as i baked before it, or setting the fat to sputter ing in the spider. A strange home-coming, and a plain sup

per for a bride, do you think? And yet merrier party it would have been hard to find than the three young people gathere about the camp fire under their rude shelter that rainy autumn night. And as for the hil arating as youth and happiness, and bright hopes for the future.

And were those hopes realized? Ah life is bitter-sweet at best, and who can tell. I only know that in my time, the little log house had already become a tradition of the past, while in its place stood a snug white farm-house, with vine-covered porch and green blinds, and shady yard in front gay with flower beds. A little farther on. another house much like it belonged to Phillip Hunt; while the little clearing had broadened into two fine farms, where wheat fields waved, and corn-fields rustled, where sheep and cattle grazed in the rich meadows, where great fields of red clover scented the summer air, and spreading orchards ripened their fair fruit in the autumn sunshine.

Avarice Has Its Penalties.

I heard of a close-fisted old fellow in town in Lincoln county who one day went to a blacksmith's shop in his neighborhood to get a handle welded on to the blade of an old-fashioned brick-oven shovel. Said be to the wielder of the sledge, "You jest mend that ere whilst I'm gone down to the corner with this pa'r o' yellins, 'n' I'll get it when I cum back-er-long."

The smith mended the shovel and left it standing against his anvil. When the owner came back he stopped the "yellins" and entered the shop.

"Wall," said he, "how much is to pay on

that ere little job?" "Six cents," was the reply.

The old fellow stood for a full minute with

" All right," said the blacksmith, "that's easily remedied," and he raised his hammer

"There," said be, "it's all right now." This time the old gentleman dropped his ead and looked at the floor for full five minutes, at the end of which he said olemnly, "I'm sorry you did that."

"Well, you were sorry it was done and now it is just as it was when you brought it here," was the reply. "I can't kerry that home that way," said

the owner of the article. "The folks want "All right," said the other, and in two

ninutes the work was done again. "Wall, "Eighteen cents," was the reply. "Six for mending it the first time, six for unweld-

ing it, and six for welding it again." The bill was paid without a word, and the shovel was carried home to the "wimmen

reparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla make this medicine different from others and superior to them all in active curative power. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

NOT THE DUDE HE LOOKED.

At 9 o'clock one September evening in 1876 I took the coach which left Caster City -or Custer village, for the town consisted ot twenty or thirty log structures-to go to Sidney, Neb. A coach I suppose it should be called, though on the plains this vehicle, which has the driver's seat on the same level as the passenger's seats, is called 'hack."

I had gone to the "Hills" to engage i mining, but after four months of prospecting had decided to open a general supply store at the new town of Deadwood, and was on my way to Onaha to purchase goods for the venture.

A tin lamp, fastened to one corner of the ' hack," discovered to me two passengers within as I entered and took my seat. One was an old gentleman; apparently weak and ill, for, although it was not a cold night, he was muffled in a coarse, heavy uster overcoat. Moreover, such of his face as I could see between a gray beard, which almost cov ered it, and the rim of a slouch hat was pale and thin, and the eyes looked sunken and unnatural. At least so they struck me at a cursory glance.

The other passenger was a young fellow of twenty-two or twenty-three years, I judged, decidedly dandined in his dress for that region. He wore a stiff hat and a standup collar encircled by a neat tie, and had on a dark suit, evidently custom made, which was an unusual "get-up" for that region. and one which at once aroused my suspicion, for the only persons I had seen about the mining towns dressed in anything like that fashion were gamblers, a class of men I had made it a point to avoid. Just before setting out the driver came to

the side of the vehicle, thrust in a light Winchester carbine and placed it between my knees. " I see you didn't have no gun," said he, "an' I keep a couple of extra ones fer sech."

That was all. No further explanation

was necessary in those days. I took charge of the wespon, although I was as little expert in its use as I was in handling the Smith & Wesson in my hippocket, which, indeed, I had never yet dis-

charged. I knew enough of life in the mines to snow that the "bad man with a gun" is usually the man who gets into difficulty rather than the peaceful and unarmed citizen; but a stage ride from Custer to Sidney at that time was a trip not altogether likely to be without its adventures, and for once I regretted my unfamiliarity with "shooting

It occurred to me that if we were "jump ed by road agents," as the phrase went, the free-booters of the route would have little to fear from the occupants of the back, whether they got much money or not. There were usually valuables of some sort in the iron oox under the driver's seat.

The young man who sat opposite me had a carbine across his lap, but I fancied he knew even less of its use than I did. As we start ed he sat, without noticing me, twirling a slight moustache and humming a tune. "A fresh gamester, if one at all," I said to my self upon a second look at him.

The old man had no arms in sight. The driver, no doubt, regarded him as out of the ight in any event.

As we rolled on up into Buffalo Gap I had few words of conversation with my come could do in the new mines, but be had ! been ill with mountain fever, and afterward attacked by rheumatism, so that he had been spreading out, opened fire on us. forced to abandon his projects and return to the east. He spoke freely and in the Eng- ed my comrade as he kert on with his fir-

The young fellow said he was from New York. "Neh Yawk," he pronounced it. evidently fearing too great exposure to the He was, he said, a student of mining engireering, but he did not mention what his age rose to something near the level of my business had been in that region; but that was not strange, for we could not talk much. A jolting stage bowling over a rough country at eight miles an hour does not give the from which flashed blaze after blaze of

best opportunity for conversation. I soon became sleepy, and, leaning back as the no ture of the road permitted. At 11 o'clock we made a brief halt at a temporary stage station, where the driver's four-in-

hand team were exchanged for fresh horses. I peeped out and got a glimpse of the eams, of two men with lanterns, of a low structure of sod or adobe faintly outlined. and of the black side of a pine-covered mountain beyond. The night was quite low, too. I remember the road." dark, with floating clouds and no moon. It became somewhat lighter as we passed out of the gap a little later, as 1 noted through a crack in the "flap" opposite.

The road was now smoother, and I settled back in my corner, as my companions had done, to get a little solid sleep if possible. I dozed off for a time, but was awakened by the groaning of the old man beside me. He seemed to be in great pain, and writhed about nervously. I asked him what was the trouble. He replied that his rheumatism

was nearly killing him. " I wisht the driver'd let me aout when we git t' th' nex' crick. He'll water likely, 'n' I've jest got t' stretch my legs er die. Ye see I'm troubled with cramp rheumatism, an' th' ain't no room in hyer to git the cramp out o' my legs."

I told him I would speak to the driver bank of a stream-White river, I believe. I thrust my head out of the side and asked that the old gentleman might be let out for moment to stretch his legs.

"All right?" said the driver as he clamber ed down from his own seat, "1'm goin' ter let the hosses take a pull at th' drink."

I then helped the old man to dismoun steadying him by the arm as he got down. He seemed to have a good deal of difficulty in alighting, and groaned in a most lugubrious fashion. The flap swung to after him, and I had unbuttoned it all around to let him out. The young man opposite me lay curled up on his seat, but I could see that his eyes were wide open, and that he was eyeing me with a sharp, keen glance. My eyes probably responded when they fell up on his, for he straightened up in an aler fashion and leaned toward me.

"Say," he whispered, "do you think that old chap's all right? Strikes me that groaning of his was put on. What d'ye think?" The question startled me no less than the young fellow's manner, and I was about to make some reply when a gun or pistol shot

rang in our ears, followed by a yell either of pain or surprise, and a lurch of the hack threw me forward against my companion's knees.

Either the shot or the yell had startled our eam, and we went down the bank and into the stream with a lunge. I heard shotsone, two, three-as we splashed through the water. Then more yells, loud and fierce. My notion of what had happened or was

pappening was confused for a moment, and then 1 saw my comrade-for the light still burned-crawling through to the driver's seat as we went careening up the opposite bank. A second later he had gathered the lines,

which were tied in front, and while he held them with one hand he grasped a rib of the hack with the other. Then he glanced back.

Luckily the horses, which were going at a gallop-they were animals which needed no urging-kept to the road, and the cool-headed young fellow was not pitched out. "There's a lot of 'em," he shouted in at

me a moment later. "I can just see four or five getting on to their horses. They've hold, always bear it with a cheerful and killed the driver, I guess, and are after us now." With that he gathered up the long-lashed

whip, which lay in the boot, and, dropping

the whip upon the team. In a moment we were going at a fearful pace, and, despite the excitement and fright of the moment, I noticed that our four horses came to hand and ran with a steady, even gait, which did credit to the young

"Get ready for 'em nov!" he screamed back at me, "they'll be down on us in a minute. Open the back flap 'n' pour it into 'em with your guns, and when they're empty get mine under the seat."

man's driving.

He was my captain as well as driver, and I obeyed instinctively, for I certainly had planned no form of defence or action.

I managed to unbutton and roll up the eather behind, and peering out, on my knees before the back seat, I saw that we were indeed followed. It was light enough to distinguish objects dimly at 100 yards, and there were at least five horsemen in our rear. tearing along at the top of their animals' speed. Knowing that they were within rifle shot I opened fire on them over the seat. worked the lever of my gun as rapidly as I could, but made awkward business of it. Presently I got a shell stuck, and began trying to get it out. In the meantime our pur suers were gaining with every second.

They were within fifty yards before I could get out my shell, and I was too excited to think of using another gun. Suddenly the light in the back went out, and a hand upon my shoulder jerked me backward. Then a voice yelled in my ear:

"Let me get at them! Load the guns for me 'n' let the team go. We might 's well smash as be riddled with bullets. Herehere's two boxes of cartridges." I dropped back to the other seat and gave

place to him. He threw his carbine over the back of the bind seat and began firing. Crack ! crack ! crack ! It seemed to me that | neck with another last man. The decka steady stream of fire poured out of the back of the stage, and before I had filled the magazine of my gun his was empty. He suatched mine, however, and thrust his own

Loading was awkward business at first, as I had to feel for the feeder; but I managed panions. I learned that the elder was an soon to thrust them into my gun as fast as him. What was I to do? The boat was lowa farmer, who had come out to see what he could work the lever of his own. The up to within twenty five or thirty yards, and,

"Keep close down on the bottom!" shout-

"The "road agents" did not come nearer stream of shots from the back, and my courcompanion's, I caught glimpses, as I glanced up now and then, of a plunging horseman with shadowy, outstretched arm, light.

All at once we began descending into a in my corner, took such momentary cat-naps | gully, and the back bounced from side to side so violently that it was impossible for us to do anything but cling to the sides of the box.

"It's all right!" rang my companion's voice in my ear, sportly after we began the descent; "they've quit. They can't ride along the side of the galch, and daren't follow straight behind. There's a stage ranch be-

Sure enough, the men had dropped back. and the shots had ceased. My cool, brave comrade now clambered over me, and in some way got into the front seat of the jumping coach. A moment and the horses were running more steadily. Five minutes more and we halted, what was left of us, safe and sound in frent of the stage station. Our story was soon told, our horses exchanged, and a fresh driver, double armed,

put with us. Such little accidents did not stop stages in those parts. There was no danger, they told us, from the same gang. The three men who were left promised to go immediately and look af-

ter our other driver. It was only the darkness and the motion of the vehicle and horses that had saved us from being hit. We found several bullet marks about the coach next morning. One when we halted, a few minutes later, at the of them, well aimed, had gone through the back seat at an angle and into the front, and might have passed directly between us. My respect for my young comrade was greatly raised by the events of that night, and was further increased by an after acquaintance which discovered his real modesty and worth.

> On my return to the "Hills" I learned that our driver had been picked up at the rossing of the creek badly wounded, and also that the brave fellow had yelled to the team to go the very second he was hit. He had been carried to Sidney. As to the rheumatic old man, he was, of course, a rascal in league with the band who attacked us .-Youth's Companion.

Union Springs, N. Y., Jan 20. F. E. C. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y .rom kidney trouble for the last two or three years. I have just finished my first bottle of gives me pleasure to recommend F. E. C. to any person suffering from kidney trouble.

H. C. CHAMPNEY.

Vice Versa.

The following from Clarinda (Iowa) Jour. nal, although the gender of the person addressed has been transposed, has a strikingly familiar sound. In its present guise, bowever, it may be read with the customary profit :

Husbands ought always to wear a smiling

and happy counterance. Should the care of providing the raw material to make a home weigh you down, never mind, always go home with a smile. Husbands have often lost the affection of their wives by looking careworn Be careful about your personal appear ance; much depends upon that. Be sure that your hair is smoo hly arranged and your collar spotless before presenting your self at the breakfast table. It is by atten tion to such tittle things that you may be

able to retain the affection of your wife. Don't complain if you are sick. A complaining husband often drives a weman to seek more congenial society. If you have the toothache-smile.

If you are embarrassed for want of funds to meet the necessary expenses of the househappy expression-always smile : your wife may be driven to spending her evenings elsewhere than at home if you complain.

K-ep up with the times. Your wife, upon his knees, began yelling and laying having the care of the education of your children, naturally reads more than you Don't let her. After you have worked twelve or fourteen hours a day, devote the remainder to keeping your mind in good trim, so that your wife may not find a more congenial spirit elsewhere.

Should your wife smoke or use tebacco in my form, it isn't best to object. Sm'les will do more than frowns. Encourage her to smoke cr chew, as the case may be, at home, or she may be driven to stay away from home. Personal liberty is always sacred.

By always paying strict attention to the above rules, and smiling continually, you will probably be able to retain the affection of your wife for a considerable time

HE CAUGHT HIS TRAIN.

The Other Fellow's Ill Wind Blew the Paymaster Into Good Luck. "I had a two weeks' leave once before was married," said Pay Inspector L. G. Billings of the United States navy the other day to a New York Sun man, "and I spent part of my holiday in Brooklyn at the home of a certain girl in whom I was much interested at that time. FI fact, my interest in her has never seemed to grow less, for she has been called

Mrs. Billings of late years. "Well, I was over there the last even ing of my time ashore and wanted to stay as long as possible, so I planned to take the last ferry-boat that would connect with my train, so that I could join my ship in the morning. I caught the last borse-car at eleven o'clock, but there was a delay somehow about three or four blocks from the ferry and I had to jump off and run for it, for I was al-

"I got to the ferry-house just as the boat was leaving, and as there were no gates I dashed out on the pier neck and hands tried to head us off, for the boat was already under way, but we dodged them and the other fellow got ahead of me and made a jump for the retreating boat. He fell short and went down into the water with a souse

"I hardly stopped to think about the other fellow or what would become of thirty feet from the pier, and unless I Unless I went by that train I should miss my ship, for she sailed at day break on a two or three months' cruise. even dismissed from the service if I

didn't report on board before she sailed. "But the other fellow's ill wind blew me into good luck. He was kicking around there in the water, and the ferry-boat stopped, backed a little, and throw a line to him. That saved me. clambered up on the spiles at the side of the dock, ran out over their unsteady

ends, and hopped on top of the cabin. "So I caught my boat and my train and my ship, but the poor chap that fell into the water didn't get the line at all, but was hauled out by the men on the pier and had to stand there dripping and swearing and see the ferry-boat go off without him after all."

A HUNTER'S COURAGE

His Thrilling Adventure with an Euraged

Lammergeler. A short time ago, a hunter on the shore of the lake of Wallenstadt, in Switcer land, discovered the nest of a pair of those destructive birds, the "lammer geiers," a species of vulture. He show the male, which stood on a projecting rock near the nest, and then made his way cautiously along the precipice, with

e view to taking the young birds.

He was close upon the nestlings when to his consternation the mother lammer geier rose up from a rock, flew at him furiously, and fastened upon his arm. The hunter was in imminent danger

of falling upon the rocks, more than a hundred feet below. He remained cool and self-possessed, however, and clung to the cliff for dear life with one hand, the other being powerless in the grasp Fortunately he had his fowling-piece

slung over his shoulder. He reached

cautiously up, placed it against the face of the rock, and pointed it at the breast of the bird. With his toe he dexterous ly touched the trigger, and luckily killed the lammergeier. Even then he was quite unable to free the vulture's claws from their hold on his sleeve and arm, standing, as he did, on the narrow ledge where any move ment was difficult and dangerous. The

arm to which the bird clung was on the side next the cliff, partially supported by the nest, otherwise the dying strugrles of the lammergeter must have dragged him down upon the rocks. He began shouting for help, and finally succeeded in calling a passing

shephord to his aid. He was soon freed from his dangerous position, and carried home two young birds as trophies of his adventure

Have You Lost Your Memory? If so you are in luck. The very lates fad is to affect absent-mindedness. For instance, a young lady starts out for the theater with a young man. She must forget gloves, rubbers, her fan or opera glasses, and they must arrive in the middle of the first act. Then she must your F. E. C. and find myself a new man. It forget the name of the play, forget to thank the man who gave up his seat in the car and enter the house without saying good-night to her beau .

Ju YOUNG M

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forward en the doll bes looking out do, knceling the cond: she handed "You must too, if he is t the rule of th But this the small gir holding

apparently en window. "Well, he I know; but y less you take "All right," And with th her lap, so the who, after gaz by the watch. form amid th bassengers, orded four The little girl the doll over loward Penns

ble W There are r Bible in the burope and A if there is a d longing to Dr. don in all the

This odd copy ha shorthand out. It was who was susp deprived of his to have the lit eised in many instances such a powers

vantage. But nobody is likely to so-

THE CARPING TONGUEL

How We May Become Pleasant

Objects in the Superior View.

Thoughtless Criticism Should Be Avoided

by Well-Meaning Persons Because Through Love and Teleration Alone

Can They Serve the World.

In this age of criticism-"I am noth-

ing if not critical," says Iago-when we

all live under microscopes, and those of us who are not undergoing curious self-

scrutiny are the vietims of scruting

from every one else, the necessity of

exercising gentle judgment and of con-

and in the increased respect for women

sion and development of active Chris

istence of this high standard must give

rise, in the nature of things, to an ex-

acting spirit in relation to it, and to the

utterance of carping remark pertaining

But it is to be doubted if carping and

criticism do much good in the world, if

they do not arouse hostility, and make

their subjects more determined in the

course that is found objectionable.

Surely that good which is achieved by

us through fear of the remark of others

or any thing of that kind is not good,

is not growth, is perhaps merely ab-stention from evil, if it arrives at even

so much as that, since that only is good

inner selves, the purification of our de-

intentions. If it were not for the stim-

mlus of this innerself, the aspiration to-

ward holiness, if not perfection, there

since no normal growth comes from the

outside: the mere fact of inheritance

would impel us backward rather than

forward. We should revert to the sav-

progenitors instead of thrusting forward

to the ang lie type.
Thus we see that the existence of

ness the gentle judgment and controlled

we are neither omnipresent or omni-

so incomple e in any case as to be child-

making an inharmonious whole that

the inheritor has to do his best

to accomm date to all the facts of

his own life, and from which he has to

draw his strength and incentive! We

might possibly have some right to

criticise could we weigh and measure all

the separate elements, and form any

correct idea at all of that inner life of

the subject of the criticism which is

hidden from all human eyes, and usually

in great measure even from his own.

We can of course regulate our own con-

duct where it is wise or otherwise to

repose trust and confidence in this or

that person: but the cases seldom occur

where it becomes a duty to expose these

reasons, and he approaches the nearest

to a lofty standard in this regard who

maintains silence even where he thinks

he knows with certainty as to another's

wrong-doing, until necessity or duty re-

For, in fact, it is through love and

in serving the race, without dreaming

mate word of the universe; ove is the

Our highest conception of deity is as

being of love; and it is only in exer-

eising the kindly faculties which lead

to love of humanity, in forgetting our-selves in others that we approach divine

ideals and become pleasant objects in the superior view. And one of the first

methods of that kindly exercise, and

one of the easiest after a little practice

is the suspension of barsh judgment and

the bridling of that unruly member

which St. James described as a fire and

s world of iniquity, saying: "Behold how grea a matter a little fire kin-

Abort Nervous Beadaches

According to the American Analyst,

nervous headache is a dangerous signal.

If it be frequent the danger is increased;

If it be continuous a catastrophe is im-

minent. The driver must put on his

brake at all hazards, or he will prob-

sbly soon have a leap for his life. There

are very few sets of circumstances in

which it is a man's duty to go on with

his work when he is in this condition,

at all risks. Even a threatened bank

ruptcy had better be asked than a threst

ened life. Besides, a man who is in the

headache is not really the best judge of

his own circumstances. He magnifies

and distorts things amazingly. He takes

sounsel of his fears and abandons his

hopes and courage altogether. Rest, immediate and sufficient rest, is the

sovereign remedy. A fortnight at once may be b tter than a year six weeks

Practice and Theory.

Practice and theory must go together

Theory without practice to test it, to

verify it, to correct it, is idle specula

sion; but practice without theory to an

imate it is mere machanism. In every

art and business theory is the soul and

practice the body. The soul, without the body in which to dwell, is indeed

only a ghost, but a body without a soul

unyielding grip of a permanent nervou

of it, serve ourselves. Love is the ulti

quires him to speak.

fulfilling of the law.

unite, antagonizing and struggling

speech.

to any falling short from it.

fore, says Harper's Bazar.

begging letter fraud.

HAR MICHIGAN FARMOR

O.

. A comweman to you have of fands the houseerful and your wife evenings aplain. our wife. of your than you.

in good ad a more tebacco in . Smiles irage ber nay be, at ay awar always on to the ally, you

worked

evote the

lew the before svy the fand. called t evenated to nned to

IN.

ld conthree d I had as the ore no e deck e boat dodged ead of

ut the at was should t day cruise. sailed. 1 blew oking train at fell

raged shore air of shot with when him ange

g and

plung grasp piece ched face reast rous-ckil**j**

and ssing treed rried f his

For the must pera the must

YOUNG MAN OF THE PERIOD

I know a fine young fellow-man, Who tries to be a greateman, and like one he appears. He stands upon the sidewalk there. tender twenty years, And wears a pleasing smile, and, like the man he thinks he is He's smoking all the while.

No, he's not very learned in The things they teach at school; But then that does not matter much He can't be beat at pool He can't be beat at pool.
He's not well up in politics.
And political intrigue—
But he knows the name of every man
I in the National Base-Ball League.

He has an ear for music, and He sings with voice so strong, and to a listening andience, the latest comic song. And too, his language-lessons
Know nothing of neglect,
He speaks quite well and fluently

An artist he; an artist's themes

his life bours beguile,
marking colors. What he wears
Is n'ways in the style.
Is mad oft' runs to other things,
To canes and such as that;
and he's never known to be without
The intest style of hat,

Also to finance be gives much thought And eften from his friends He torrows cash to further some

mises, and speculates his tailor's bill.

A his bernelition tiffs him up;
his rest upon the stage—
Behigs the secuca—to see a "girl"
Of—cell, uncertain—age.
He becaus of conquests he has made
Amoug his female friends;
He marries one of them at last,
And here his story ends.
—Frank Pemmon, in Yankee Black.

THE HATCHING CHEST.

an Old German Custom Braking Out in

America.

quaint old custom in the Fatherland,

down the chimney with a girl baby, of giving her upon her first birthday a

hatching chest, as handsomely carved

and ornan ented as circumstances will

permit. This custom has been intro-

duoed and is rapidly acquiring popular-

ity in America, and nothing affords so

much pleasure to the girl, maid or ma-

tron as the contents of her hatching sheet, for into it goes, ilrst of all, a

beautiful spoon given her each year by

the person whose name she bears.

years old a dozen handsome spoons.

each differing from the other in

design, is ready for the day of her wed-

ding. Then the gift changes to table-

spoons, and as the years go on the full

complement gradually accumulates. At

the same time some adoring sunt,

akilled in the womanly art of needle-

work, adds bit by bit exquisite sets of mapery and bed-linen. Others bestow

trinkels each year some choice piece of

silver or rare dish of china, until by

and by the hatching-chest contains a

wedding outfit of unique and costly

things. which, accumulating slowly, are

But pe haps she will never marry, you

perfeatly delicious thing to go and cry

over once in awhile, and to present

treasures from to her less unfortunate

gr fortunate sisters, as the case may be.

y, struggling with the old saw until

the fancied she had it exact: "It's a

great deal better to be ready and be

married than not to be ready and not be

married. Isn't it, mamma?" And mam-

ms said ges, just as every sweet woman

HER DOLL'S OUTING.

A Small Girl's Adventure in a Washing-

A rather small girl of perhaps eight

summers got aboard an F street car the

day before yesterday, says the Washing-

ton Critic, with a doll thrown over her

shoulder as big as a four-year-old child,

under the weight of which she positive-

y staggered. It had on a real little

boy's hat and it was not until the pass-

engers had had time to observe the fixi-

ty of its round-eyed stare and the un-

natural hae of its porcelain complexion

Shat they realized it was not an actual

nfant. I even had on a thick coat for

protection against the weather, made in

the latest fashion, and its hair hung in

The little girl seated herself near the

forward end of the vehicle and placed

the doll leside her in the attitude of

looking out of the window, as children

do, knceling upon the seat. Presently

the conductor came along for fares, and

too, if he is to occupy a seat. That is the rule of this line."

apparently engaged in gazing out of the

I know: but yer gotter pay fer him us-

less you take him on your lap."

"Well, he may be your cousin for all

"All right," said the small girl, philo-

sophically, "I'll take him."
And with that she lifted the doll into

her lap, so that it faced the conductor,

who, after gazing at it for eight seconds

by the watch, rushed out upon the plat-

form amid the tittering of the other

bassengers, and, in his agitation, re-

corded four extra uncalled-for fares.

The little girl got off at Ninth street,

the doll over her shoulder, and staggered

ble Written in Shorthand.

There are many curious copies of the

lible in the various collections of

if there is a duplicate for the one be-longing to Dr. R. T. Williams of Lon-

don in all the collections in the world.

This odd copy of Holy Writ is written

in shorthand and is complete through-

out It was written by an apprentice who was suspicious of James II.'s in-

tentions regarding Protestantism. If

deprived of his printed copy, he hoped

to have the little shorthand volume left.

crope and America, but it is doubtful

ward Pennsylvania avenue.

"But this is not my brother," replied

she handed him a single ticket.

golden ringlets over its shoulders.

would if she really told the truth.

a quantity.

Besides.

the childish toys and girlish

e than one can afford to

anted; but just think what .

as a nice little tot said recent-

en the little maiden is twelve

hen the fairy stork happens to fly

Ic is a speculator, too, And often can't fulfill

"Don't do that, little one," said he, as she tried to relieve him of one of his he negro dialect. traveling vraps. "How you are sun-burned! And I think you stoop a little. I wish they would look after you a little Mercover, he speaks French quite well But all that he can say, is: "Ah, bon jour, ma chere, man's elle." And "Parlez vous Francais!" These phrases, when he has a chance.

"I'm sorry that I don't suit you," said. never fails to speak, only to those friends of his she, in a trembling voice. "You used to like me before you got that horrid Who know not French from Greek office in the custom house, and left And he knows well the history Coombe valley."
"A man is not a fossil, child," said ir great, boundless West;

critically.

And as to his authoritys always of the best. Mr. Clare, carelessly. "We grow men-tally as well physically; and no one can written charminglyhelp his tastes changing."

"Robert," said Gerty, "your letters have puzzled me of late, and your words and manner now puzzle me still more. Do you mean that you are tired of me?" "How you do catechize one!" said Clare, impatiently. "Did I say that I was tired

of you? You are a dear, sweet-natured little puss, and, of course, a man can't expect to have everything at once. But the truth is that I have been mixing in mther intellectual society of late, and after a taste of champagne it's hard to some down to cold water again."

Gerty looked wistfully at him.
"I don't venture to call myself intellectual," s ie said, "but I read a great deal, and I try to keep up with my age, Bobert-I do, indeed, for your sake."

"My darling," he said, "you are persect as you are. A man doesn't expect the canary to ape the liquid notes of the nighti gale. Now run out of the dew, and t il them to bring me a cup of

Gerty obeyed, docfle, but still unconvinced. She was almost sorry for a moment-almost, but not quite-that Apropos of the old German legend of the "Storks and the Babies," they have

she was engaged to him.

And the more she thought of it the more she was determined to free him from bonds which she instinctively fell were becoming burdensome.

And so, that very day, when Robert Clare was dreaming over a book, with the blossoming clouds of the old apple tree raining their soft pink shells down over his head, Gerty came resolutely out to him with a little torquois ring in her hand. "Robert," said she, "I have been

thinking the matter over, and I have some to he conclusion that we shall both be happier if our futures separate from this point." "Gerty." he exclaimed, in amazement, "Here's the engagement ring, Robert,"

said she. "Please don't attempt to argue the point, for nothing will induce me to change my mind." He accepted the pretty blue token re-

"You will remember, Gerty," he said,

"that this is your own doing."
"I shall not forget it," said she. "Been her! No, of course, I haven's corresponded for three years, and Pve never so much as looked at her photo-

graph!"
"Incognito, eh?" said Phillip Wayne, arelessiv. "Something of that so t. And you

really know her?" "I have the pleasure of knowing her most intimately," returned Wayne.

"She is beautiful, of gourse?" "Verv."

"And her manner?" "She is very quiet and retiring. No me would ever suspect, either, that she was a successful authoress, or a most ouldvated woman."

Clare sprung up from his chair in enthusiasm. "So much the better," said he.

"But you haven't told me," said Wayne, "how you commenced to corresend with a person whom you confess hat you never saw." "Oh, that is plain enough. I had been

mading 'A Lost Love,' and, in the magactic spell of the moment, sat down, and wrote to the authoress-directing, of ourse, to the care of her publishers. she answered my letter in the same spirit—and, by Jove, old fellow, this conespondence has been a treat all along. Her letters are charming." Mr. Wayne smiled.

"I see that I shall have to introduce rou," said he. Clare wrung his hand.

"I shall be your debtor all my life-time you will," cried he.

"I am going down to see her this after noon," said Wayne; "and if you will meet me at the three o'clock train I will venture to insure you a welcome." "I'll be as punctual as the clock," said

Robert Clare, with sparkling eyes and heightened color. And he kept his word. "Coombe valley, eh?" said he, glane-

ing at the railway tickets in his friend's "You must pay for your little brother, hand. "Why, it can't be possible! I was boy there. I know every one in Coombe the small girl, sitting with one hand holding onto the doll, which was still

valley."
"Then perhaps you know this lady?" Clare shook his head.
"All the men at Coombe valley are

hum-drum, money-making machines," said he. "All the women are smiling and stupid, without an idea beyond croquet and worsted work. But perhaps he's visiting there."

"We shall see," said Wayne.
At the station a little close carriage met them, with a respectful driver in plain clothes, who touched his hat to Mr. Wayne as if he was a familiar guest, and away they whirled, under the bending green of the elm boughs, and past the peaceful homesteads that lined the way

to the village.
"Why!" exclaimed Clare, as the carriage drew up in front of a pretty stone villa, "this is the old Deane mansion! What on earth are you stopping here

"Yes," said Wayne; "it is the old Deane mansion; and here is your un-known correspondent, the authoress of A Lost Love,' coming to welcome us." And the next moment he had folded a

slight figure in his arms, with a most loving kiss. She disengaged herself. aughing and blushing. "Phil, what an uncivilized savage you arel" said she. "And I have not even

spoken to Mr. Clare."

But Mr. Clare stood transfixed in a sort d incredulous surprise.

"A LOST LOVE."

hair all blown about in the riotous

autumn breeze.
"Oh, Robert," she cried, her dimpled

face brightening as a tall figure strode

ever the slope of the hill, "I thought

Mr. Clare surveyed his pretty flancee

you would never come!"

"Gerty," cried he-"Gerty Deane?" "Yes," said she; "Gerty Deane. Oh!
you never dreamed that you were corre-How Robert Clare Discovered His sponding with me, did you? For Phil's Mistake When Too Late. sister copied all my letters, and posted them from town, and Phil didn't object.

Out in the November twilight, with the elms and oaks making a crimson "But what business was it of Ma. canopy of autumnal foliage above her Wayne's?" rather haughtily demanded fair young forehead, Gerty Deane would Robert Clare. pave made a pretty subject for an art-

"Oh! none in particular," said Gorta ist's sketch as she stood in her pale pink muslin dress, and her jetty, silken only we were married last month." Clare stood aghast. His Gerty-the dark-eyed little gypsy

who had once been so submissive to his every whim-the queen of the literary world - the unknown corresponden whose glittering intellect had so dazzled him-another man's wife!

And when Clare went back to the city by the train that night he caught himself repeating the poet's refrain:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these—it might have been." For the book and the book-maker were both, as far as he was concerned, "a lost love."-Story Paper.

TURTLES IN HARNESS.

A New But Not Very Successful Means of

Marine Traction.

A paper published at Saigon, in French Cochin-China, gives an account of a singular experiment recently made in that colony with a new means of motive power. A French resident at the town of Ha-tien, a small port on the Gulf of Siam, conceived the idea that it would be perfectly practicable to make the immense turtle, which are not uncommon in those parts, and which swim with no little rapidity, do service in drawing boats.

He purchased two large turtles at a cost of twenty dollars, and fitted them out with a neat harness, with reins. Then he obtained a light, open boat, about fifteen feet long, and attached his turtle; to it by means of traces. Then, holding his reins fast, he set

out on a little voyage with the turtle team. The oreatures paddled along very prettily, at a rate somewhat exseeding the ordinary walking gait of a As they directed their canoe toward

the open sea, and as the weather was calm and beautiful and the voyage exocedingly pleasant, it did not occur to the Frenchman to make any very thorough test of his ability to guide the ani-

Much delighted, indeed, with the sue con, until he presently noted that he was already a considerable distance out at ses, and that the sun was setting.

The interested navigator then at tempted to turn his team about, but the turtles resisted any such movement They had evidently made up their minds to go to sea, and they would not be dissuaded from their purpose. The driver pulled his reins until be upset the turtles in the water, but as

often as they regained the use of their sippers they set out again for the mid-Night settled down rapidly. Luckfly. the inventor of the new means of marine traction had brought with him a pair of oars, and as a last resort he took

steeds, harnesses, reins and all, go their way.
Then he rowed back laboriously to his village, lamenting his expenditure on the turtles, and resolving not to try any further experiments in navigation.

knife, cut the tugs and let the sea

HEROIC ENGIN :-MEN.

One Runs His Train Through the One Ahead to Save His P ssengers. "There are heroes and he ocs, and there are heroines and heroines," says Chauney M. Depew to a Philadelphia Press man, in speaking of the matter of par-sonal bravery. "There are blue-shirted men who go over our reilroad lines every day in engine cab who would laugh at you if you intimated to them that they are heroes, and who, in spite of all, are as brave as any man who ever drew a sword or carried a musket. Railroad men seldom have much time to think. They are cowards or heroes in a second. Not long ago one of our engineers of an express train rounded s turn in the road and saw that another train had been derailed and lay right scross the track. A collision was inevitable. The engineer might have taken

chances and jumped, but he didn't. As be said afterward: "I saw right away we were in for 14, and like a flash it struck me that our only chance was to go right ahead and out through if we could. So I threw her

open and let her go.' "The experiment was perilous, but it was successful. He did 'out through,' and no one was injured. This act of the engineer was that of an exceedingly courageous, cool-headed man.

"Another engineer on a Western road performed a similar act some time ago with tragic results. He tried toor in fact was forced to try to-cut through a freight train that had been thrown across the track. None of the passengers were injured, but the engineer and his fireman wer ; killed. This s but too often the reward of bravery in all walks of life."

HYPNOTISM BY MAIL

Thought Suggestion Reduced to an Exact and Practical Science.

Hypnotism in England, if the quotations sent by cable from the London Lancet are to be believed, has attained to startling perfection as an exact and practical science. A certain Dr. Bramwell appears to possess the power of exercising the hypnotic influence, not merely by presence and contact, but by letter or telegraph. A patient received a note with the following directions: "Go to sleep, by order of Dr. Bramwell," and forthwith the accommodating patient went to sleep. The suggestion is startling one, for there can be nothing shout the letter or the dispatch to indicate, before it is opened, that it is hypnotized. Unfortunately, the presence of hypnotism can be detected neither by aspect or odor. Hence the recipient is quite at the mercy of the sender. The value of this discovery, if extended to practical use, es all discoveries are extended in these days, will be enormous to many profes-sions. Embarrassed young men with otingy guardians, book agents, applicants for subscriptions to charitable objects, not to mention burglars, embezzlers and other light-fingered and light-principled gentry, will find a professional hypnetimer indispensable to their stock in trade, and how are even the police to suppress it? That the so-called hypnotic influence of mind over mind may actually be transmitted by written communieation is not, however, so improbable as Hamay seem, but it can not be as farreaching as its urgent defenders believe. only a ghost, but a "mind-oure" physicians have example is only a cornse. THE COLOR OF ROSES.

indeed, even communication by letter is not necessary. The assurance to the patient that the "mind-cure" doctor Why It Is Impossible to Produce will think of him at a certain hour frea Blue Variety. quently has the same effect as the actual presence of the physician. But this re-cuires complete and voluntary acquise-A Talk with a Fiorist Who Seems to Know conce on the part of the patient. No doubt Dr. Bramwell enjoyed this ad-

All About His Business—Why a Prize Offered Long Age Will Proba-bly Never Be Claimed. quiesce voluntarily in the demands of "A blue rose?" repeated a florist as the words fell in inquiry from the lips of a San Francisco Call reporter. "Why.

man, there never will be one; it's a nat ural impossibility."

A money prize stands ready to drop into the hands of the florist who does

produce one. It has been offered for nany years by the French Academy, and as yet no one has ever appeared to claim the reward. I think that all this is one proof that the blue rose will not be produced, although in these days of scientific research and chemical discov ery all things are to be regarded as possessing a possibility of achievement.

duced?" asked the reporter. "In such a manner as to still further complicate the production of a blue

rose," was the reply.
"Natural and assisted selection have trolling the tongue is more apparent and more binding than it ever was beproduced one hundred shades of red, from the lightest pink to the darkest The advance of the race is certainly erimson. There are the Marechal Neil very apparent from century to century and a hundred or two more varieties of yellow. Black, even, has been evolved from the darker crimson. I suppose the the abolition of slavery, the discussion of the death penalty, the growth of the rose whose petals are red on one side and almost black on the other is a fasecurate scientific spirit, the widening application of mercy, this advance is miliar sight to you. The white rose, plainly to be seen; an advance which is which the Moslems devoutly believe the leavening of the lump, the elevasprang into being from the great drops of tion of the individual making itself felt sweat which fell from the brow of Main the whole race, the practical extenhomet in his ascent into Heaven, once astonished an experimenting florist with tianity.

All this then proves the need of a high standard. But, of course, the exthat monstrosity known as the green rose. Its petals are jagged, curled, serrated, or like a bunch of green rose

> very small scale. "Whenever such a variety appears either as a freak of nature or as a result of an experiment, it must be seized upon and helped to remain in its new shape, otherwise it will hasten to revert to its original color."

leaves, or like a head of lettuce on a

"Is that the reason why suckers must always be removed from a rose-bush?" asked his listener, eager to show a little floricultural knowledge. "Exactly."
"Is that the reason, toe, why garden-

ers trim a rose-bush up high from the roots, making the plant and its flowers look like a big bouquet?"

and is growth which arises from our "It is," replied the man of rose sires, the loftiness of our motives and knowledge. "You see, it is by assisting the organs of the plant to perform their natural functions that some varieties are maintained, while to retard these orcould be no real growth of any sort, gans in their development will produce another result, and to interfere with them will produce yet another. Take through our fathers and forefathers the last case, for instance; when a gardener wishes to affect the color or the size, or even the fragrance of a rose, he age and to the brute type of our early takes the pollen from the blossom of a different variety and places it upon the absorbent surface of the pistil. This crossing of pollen, as it is called, is relefty standard is itself a sign of growth, sponsible for most of the varieties, al-though layering, suckering and graft and that it requires for its real usefuling, both by bud and branch, have done

much to further the production of roses. As none of us can know with certainty "But I want you to take notice that even what i attained by others, since all these varieties have come from the red, the yellow and the white roses. Red and yellow, what are these colors?" what is resi ted and what is overcome, and thus our judgment must always be

"Primary colors," replied the listener. "Quite right," responded the florist, with the air of a schoolmaster; "and if you will take the trouble to think a moish and futile. In every creature of us all how many spiritual and physical bement you will understand that since quests from how many ages of parents blue is also one of the primary colors, produce a blue rose is utterly the question.

"An artist would laugh at your ignorance if you were to ask him to take his tubes of red and yellow paint and to produce you a blue tint. Primary colors can not be resolved into component colors; they themselves are constituents of a pure white ray of light. They must exist; they can not be made.

"Color is only a part of a flower, and, while there are plenty of blue flowers, they are not roses, nor related to roses. and their pollen won't assimilate with that of a rose; and, if that does not dis pose of the blue rose question, why, I'm willing to hear what the next man has to say on the subject," said the florist, with a tone of conviction. "Did you ever bleach any roses?" saked the reporter.

"Oh, that's an old trick!" laughed his informant. "Old, whether it's done as we boys used to do, by holding a rose in the fumes of a burning match or placing love alone that we serve the race, and it in the sulphuring box. All it does is to turn the edges of the petals an ashy white. Some years ago there was a chemist in this city who prepared a chemical mixture which had the property of preserving a rose whose sten was placed in it fresh for over eight days, and if the rose was a white one, the liquid being absorbed through the sap channels, streaked the petals with lines of red or turned them a delicate pink. I have often put a white marguerite in a red ink-stand, and in a very ow minutes the white petals are blushing faintly. It's a pretty little experiment. Then, by planting a pink plant in ground imbedded with charcoal dark results are obtained, and fron rust as the roots will give a reddish tinge. These are experiments full of interest; but, as for blue roses, no, sir."

An Old Yarn Revamped. A party of four Sacramento anglers went up the river the other day to catch some fish. They agreed that whenever one should land a fish each of the others should pay him a quarter. One of the quartet was especially unlucky in his piscatorial venture, and was soon out of pecket #4.25 and down to his last quarter. He wanted to break up the compact, but the others wouldn't let him. Just then he stole one of the fishes caught by another of the per-ty, slipped it upon his hook and into the water. He soon landed it with a great deal of splutter and noise, and received six bits. When the others were not looking he re-placed it on his hook and again went through the act of landing a fish. He man aged to work the dodge until he had not only got back his \$4.25, but broke the rest of the crowd

Ridung the Eyes of Cinders. There are very simple ways of getting foreign substances out of the eye. A glass of water is filled to the brim, in which the eye should be immersed until the object floats out. The upper lid placed over the lower is a remedy widely known. As good a one as any, and accessible wherever flax-seed can be obtained, is to place a grain of flax-seed under the lower lid and close the lids. The seed becomes surrounded by a thick mucilage, which entraps the foreign body and soon carries it out from the angle of the eye.

GRAFTON-Aw, what's the matter, dear oy? Spwained your wist? "Naw; rheumatism. Left one of my rings

VARIETIES.

off the other day, ye know, and caught cold in my fingaw." "I WILL be a sister to you," she said. "No," he replied sadly; "I have got one sister, who wears my neekties, borrows carfare, loses my hair brush, puts tidies all ever

the furniture in my room, and expects me to take her to the theatre twice a week. I think will go into the world and forget you." LITTLE Gamin Flaunteray-Say, Granny,

now much is dem apples?

Defa Old Apple Woman—Oh, so 'way wid es; sure it's not a penny yes have, at all at Little Gamin Flaunterag-Well, haven't I

got der right ter go out sheppin', all der

PORT (meeting editor on his way to sanctum)-Does it make any difference to you if write on both sides of the paper? Editor (the sequence of his reflections interrupted)-Was it not you who sent me a

Poet (flattered)-Yes, sir. Editor (with emphasis)-Then it doesn't make a particle of difference. Good-day,

poem recently entitled "Gentle Spring?"

SIGNOR BALBI is very absent minded. The other day he stumbled on a beggar who had a board suspended from his neck, on which there stood, in large letters: Unthinkingly, he shouted, in a loud voice:

"Deaf and dumb." " Have you been a long time in that state? Distraction is evidently contagious, for the

beggar replied: From my birth!"

Unsolicited Testimonials .- "If 1 am wakeful at night," sa'd the author, "I always Chinaman, who came hustling out of an adput myself to sleep by following out, in my mind, the thread of some one of my stories from the beginning. Presently the incidents and characters become confused and the first thing I know I am asleep."

"That's a fact," said the friend, enthusiastically "I can go to sleep over any of 'em."

"You can't add different things together," said a teacher to a class. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep or two sows." A little boy who was the son of a milkman held up his hand ami said:

"That may do with sheep and cows; but, if you add a quart of mik and a quart of water, it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it done more'n a hundred times."

"DINNIS, yez can talk es ye've a moind to, but I can tell yez these Eyetalians is walking right over us, and drivin' us to the wall. Who's doin' all the shoe polishin' now? Why, the Eyetalians. Who runs all the correr apple stands? Why, the Eyetalians. Who commits the murders and woife batins? The Byetal'aus. They're pavin' our shtrates and fillin' our prisons, and it wouldn't shurprise me in the leasht if we flected an Myetalian alderman in this very war'rd!"

A PATRIOTIC Scotchman in the course of a conversation with a Southron, is reported to have roundly declared that all Britain's greatest men were of Scotch birth, or had scotch blood in their veins; on which his interlocutor retorted: "Well, at any rate there's no evidence to show that Shakespere was a Scotchman." To this the Scot replied cautiously. "There's no direct evidence to prove that Shakespere was a Scotchman, but he was a man of such pairts that he might weel have been one."

run over to the crookery store an' git two o' thim little things to kape spices in. We want thim for the bar. Jamesy-Yis, sor.

Alderman Finnegan-An', Jamesy, see that there is an "S" marked on ache of Jamesy-Yis, sor, but phat for, sor?

Alderman Finnegan-Becase, wan of thim is for sait an' wan ov thim for cinnamon. Run along now lolke a folne bye.

WE are going to have a dry summer. announced the meteorological member of the Cogburn Club last evening, as be turned from a survey of the water on Mohawk flats and faced a crowd of admiring friends. "What makes you think so?" was the inquiry of one of his listeners. "Well," was the reply, "I have always noticed that whenever we have wet, rainy May a dry, hot summer follows it. It is an invariable rule, and you will see it work so this year." "Ratsi" said a disrespectful listener. "You argue on the same line that the old woman did who said that she had always noticed that when she had lived through February she lived all the rest of the year." And the assemblage broke up.

A CONTINENTAL newspaper has some amus ing records of what it calls "the insane desire of the Englishman to marry his deceased wife's sister." "Whenever," says the writer, the Englishman has nothing better to do, he is occupied in agitating in favor of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. He occasionally has a little war in South Africa, in Egypt, or in Afghanistan, but he always comes back to his bill. It is the passion of his life to marry his deceased wife's sister. Now, seeing how strong and general this passion is in England. why doesn't the Englishman marry his wife's sister to begin with? It is surely absurd of him to go on marrying the wrong woman and then to wait for death and the law to right bim.

FAITH in the friendship of others is a very good thing to have, but it is not always strengthened by the unexpected guise that friendship occasionally assumes. A young versifier, upon submitting one of his productions to his older and less dreamy reom-mate was asked, the verse having been read with great care:

"Did you write this stuff?" " Yes."

"Where will you send it?" "To Mr. Blank. He's the ed.tor of the W-Daily Journal. I send it to him because he is an old friend of my father's."

"All right; I'm glad you're going to send it to Blank. Perhaps, for your father's sake he will decline to print it."

"I was never so flustered and perplexe

is I was the other day," said a ledy recently "I was coming back from Chicago, and in the oar I met an old friend of my school days. I was very glad to meet him; so was he, think, to meet me, and anyhow we indulged in a host of reminiscences. But I was un omfortable from the very first because I ould not remember his name. I did remember that at school we used to call him Dumpy,' because of his somewhat diminutive and stocky appearance, but I couldn' address a middle-aged gentleman, a wealthy

financier, by such a name. His last name I souldn't remember at all. "I wanted to find out his name—you know

how awkward it is to keep on saying Mr. or Sir to a man. How to get it out of the man I tried to think. I suppose my brain got muddled attending to several matters at once, for at last I said; 'Let me see-what was your name before you were married!"

"The look of aston'shment on that man's face I shall not soon forget. I discovered his name; but it did not make me much more comfortable."

A DECLINE IN HORSE-FLESH .- Deacon Slick -See that 'ar horse? 'Tain't mor'n a week since a city feller offered me \$400 for him. hinder wish now I'd a-took it. Too valuable an animal for me to keep. Say, if you was sort o' lookin' for a bargain in hots flesh. I might-Stranger-I don't care to purchase. I am

the tax assessor. (Writes) "One horse, valmed at \$400-" Deacon Slick-Hold on! Hold on! Ever

since he took the blind staggers, that hose hain't been worth-Assessor-But the city man's offer?

Deacon-Before I could close the bargain with him, the keepers came along an' sna'red. him back to the insane asylum. Put the noss down on your list as dear at \$5.

"I was passing by a Chinese laundry in & basement, and, chancing to look in I saw & pig-tailed Mongolian sitting in the corner with a pile of those jim-jam looking figured. slips of yellow paper in front of him, and the list-book open on the table where you go ten pay for your washee-washee-" "Nothing funny in that."

"No, it was rather tragic, though I said funny at first."

"Was he skinning a rat?"

"No, he had a log chain fastened around his neck, secured by a big pad ock; and there was a look of remorse and rest, nation on his saddle-colored face that awoke my sympathies. Walking in I was met by another joining room, his face wreathed in smiles and soapsuds. Said I: "What's the matter with this man, Gin Sing?"

"Dis man, eh? He-he! Dis man clerkee. Keepee cashee. One day say Canada. Now he sleepee here allee times. Eh? See? Hel

Chaff.

Sometimes a woman bas real golden hair, and sometimes it is only plaited.

"Go away, you nasty tramp." "Madam, I am no tramp. I am a peripatetic from Bos-A cynic is a man who is disappointed be-When a barrel sis full it generally gets bunged up. And this is the case with a

A tookettle can sing when it's merely filled with water. But man, proud man, is no tea-

The washer-woman has better luck than the farmer nowadays in getting a living out of the soil. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is generally true that women who don't fancy work do fancy work.

Joy travels alone and makes short calls; grief brings along a large family and stops all summer. A poor girl has to be awfully good looking to be pretty, and a rich g ri has to be awfully homely to be ug y.

A woman has patience with herself, but shee has less patience than a man with other wo-men who are like her. Just as soon as a man's head gets above the

level of mediocrity a crowd of high kickers begin reaching for it. She—If capital punishment must be, I certainly favor electricity. He—O! that is to say, you prefer currents to raisin's."

Kansas girls berin to have birthday parties when they reach the age of twelve years, but they always quit when they get to be twenty-three.

It is remarkable how a bey who will walk four miles through the timber alone to go to a party gets scared at the darkness in the

"Why, George," she exclaimed, tremulous-ir, as she felt his arm steal about her slender walst, "what are you doing?" "Trying to operate a belt line, dear."

"Did you have any luck when you went fishing last Tuesday?" "Well, I should smile; eight men with bills called at the house and three at the office."

Professor's Wife—Edward, what do the Germans mean by the Sturm and Drang pe-riod? Professor—It's what in Germany they call house-cleaning, my dear.

Some on has sent us verses beginning, "Oh, give me back my childhood's years!" We haven't got your childhood's years. We haven't even got childhood's years of our

There were no privates in the Confederate army. The editor of the Quitmon Press mailed 5,000 copies of his paper to as many men in Georgia, and every one of them was addressed. The Reverses of War.—"In times of peace," said the major, "I frequently go to military balls." "And in times of war?" "The military balls come to me. That is how I lost my leg."

Division Superintendent-Didn't I tell your to oome 'round here only once a week? Applicant—Yes, sir; but Saturday, when I called, it was last week; and now, Monday, it is

this week. Brave to Recklessness—Englishman—Some of our English girls are quite expert with the gun, don't you know. Lady Eva Wyndham Linn shot siv man-eating tigers in India. American Girl—If they were eating n'ee men, she did just right.



not be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich

the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's

Peculiar Sarsaparilla. It strengthens
and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No To Itself other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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GRAND BLANC, June 9, 1890. very pleasantly and profitably to all. The is producing more food than ever in the past. first paper was one by Mrs. Charles Eames purpose of getting something for nothing.

The Hon. J. T. Rich being present spoke | branch of agriculture, over an hour, first on the tariff bill before Congress. He explained the changes beduties of railroad commissioner, also the brakes, heating, coupling and uncoupling pars, of the most approved kind.

T. Farmer, (V. S.,) read a paper on "Etiology, or the Causes of Disease in the | with his Eastern brother. Horse." He answered all questions, which brought out valuable information to those | right themselves. We must study to reach interested in the horse.

The m eting then adjourned to meet at Long Lake June 21st, for a farmers' picnic. C. CLARK, Secretary.

WARMERS AND THE CENSUS.

will begin their work Monday morning, June Jone 30, and the following questions will be naked, keeping in mind that the figures you 1889, and not to the growing crops of 1890: (1) Your name as occupant of the farm. (2)

Are you cwner, renter for money, or for share of the crops of 'be farm? (3) Are you white or black? (4) Number of scres of land, improved and unimproved. (5) Acres irrigated. (6) Number of artesian wells flowing. (7 (6) Number of arriesant wests nowing. (a Value of farm, buildings, taplements, machinery, and live stock. (8) Fences: Cost of building and repairing. (9) Cast of fertilizers. (10) Labor: Amounts pad for labor, including board; weeks of hired labor, white or black (11) Produces: Estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed, or on hand for Basso. (12) Foreary: Amount of wood cut, and value of all forest products sold. (13) Grasslands: Acres of each kind of grassland cut for hay or pastured; tors of hay and straw sold; clover and grass seeds produced and sold; siles and their capacity. (14) Sugar: Cane, sorghum, map'e, and teet; sugar and olasses; scres, product and value of each. (15) Castor Beans: Acres, color and value of cour.
(15) Castor Beans: Acres. (16) Cereas: Barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, cats, rye, wheat,
acres, crop, amount of each sold and consumed, and value. (17) Rice: Acres, crop,
and value. (18) Tobseco: Acres, crop, amount sold, and value. (19) Peas and Beans: Bush-els, and value of crop sold. (20) Peanuts: Acres, bushels, and value. (21) Hops: Acres, pounds, and value. (22) Fibers: Cotton, flax. and hemp; scres, crop, and value. (23) Broom Corn: Acres, pounds, and value. (24) Live tock: Horses, mules, and asses; number of hand June 1, 1890; rumber foaled in 1889; mumber sold in 1889; number died in 1889. (25) Sheep: Number on hand June 1, 1890. of "fine wool, " "long wool," and "all other; number of lambs dropped in 1889; "spring lambs" sold in 1889; so d in 1889 other than "spring lambs", slaushie ed for use on farm in 1889; kuled by cogs in 1889; died from other causes in 1889. (26) Wool: shorn spring of 1890 and fail of 1889. (27) Goats: Number of Angora and common. (28) Dogs; On faru June 1, 1890. (29) Neatcaste: Working oxen milch cows, and other ca tle on hand June 1 1890; number of pure bred, grade and com calves dropped in 1889; cattle sold in 1889, slaughtered for use on the farm, and died in 1889. (30) Dairy: Muk-total gallons bided in 1889. (30) Dairy: Muk—total gallons bides, leather, commercial fertilizers, etc. produced on farm; sold for use in families:

sent to creamery or factory: used in farm, bibition, such as that above indicated should be a such as that a s including for butter or cheese; used on farm in raising oream for raie, including for cream-ery or factory. Butter—pounds made on farm and cold in 18:9. Cream—quarts sent to cream-ery or factory; soid other than to creamery or factory. Cheece—pounds made on ferm June 1, 1889; cold in 1889; consumed on farm and died in 1889. (32) Pou try: Number (ach hand June 1, 1889; value of sil poultry products sold; ergs produced, sold, and value in 1889. (33) Beer; Number of stands, pounds of honor in the approaching exposition of the wealth of a nation which is pre-eminently the food producer of the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions any more, but gathered in a long by the sect to the directors of the World's Fair, each side about midway between of honey and wax produced, and value. (31) Onions; Field crop—number of acres, produced and sold, and value. (35) Potatoes; Sweet and Irish, bushels produced and so'd. (36) Market Gardens and Smail Fruits: Num-ber of acres in vegetables, blackberries, cran-berries, raspberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, and total value of products is small fruits, and total value of products in 1889. (37) Vegetables and fruits for canning: Number of scres, and products, in busbels, of peas and beans, green corn, tumstices, other vegetables and fruits. (38) Orchards: Apples, apricols, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and number of acres, crop in 1889, number of bearing trees, number of young trees not bearing, and value of all orchard products sold. (39) Viceyards: Number of acres in

products of grayes and raisins, and value in 1889. cultural Schedule No. 2. Superintendent Robert P. Forter has ordered several special investigat one in the interests of agriculture, among which are Viticulture, Nurseries. For-iets, Seed and Truck Ferms, Semi-tropic Fruits, Oranges, etc. Live Sto ken the great ranges. and in cities and v i sees; also the names and number of all the various farmers organizations, but loses none. tions, such as Agricultural and Horticultural Bocistics, Poutry and Bee Associations. Farmers' Clubs, Grauges, Alliances, Wheels, Unions,

rines bearing and in young vines not tearing

Leagues, etc.
In no part of the census work have the ines been extended more than in the direction of agriculture, and if farmers will now cheer fully cooperate with the enumerators and other off lass in promptly furnishing the correct figures more comprehensive returns re- not take our surplus at their own prices. garding our greatest industry will be obtained than ever before.

The Agricultural Depression.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, contributes the following to the American Agriculturist's symposium on the cause of agricultural depression : "Some lines of agriculture are certainly in a depressed condition. Cattle and grain

do not bring the cost of production. I consettlers, and the sale of railroad lands at proved Deering Binders and Mowers. nominal figures, have contributed to the first cause. The settlement of these lands has been made possible and greatly stimulated by railroads, which have been built in advance of copulation, and which have taken every possible means to draw people along their lines. The enormous production of wheat through Dakota, Minnesota, and Manitoba, and the great corn crops of Iowa, movement. The marvelous improvement in the productive power of every tiller of the soil. In the far West cattle have ranged on government, railroad, and Indian lands, with little or no expense to the owners for stock was bought in the Mississippi Valley gan. Cheap rates for Sunday schools, Churche stimulating production; new this same stock Ben Fletcher, Trav. Pass. Agent, Detroit.

service | DO Dogos One Dollar

GRAND BLANC FARMERS' CLUB, and its descendents is coming back in direct competition with our own. As to outside causes, transportation facilities have The Farmers' Club met at the residence equalized prices the world over to a degree of President Dewey on Saturday. There never dreamed of before. There has been was a large attendance for the busy season. no notable failure of crops in any consider But few farmers have planted corn on ac- able portion of the world for some time. count of so much rain. The time passed off The whole world is practically at peace, and

"Time heals all things. Population will on "Organization." She dwelt on the gain on production. In this country the benefits of such associations as the farmers | new lands of first quality that exist in any are having and building up at the present body are about occupied. Constant grain time. The paper was written in answer to production soon ruins the soil; rotation of an assertion made at a former meeting by crops and a higher grade of farming will our County Treasurer, that the Grange and soon break up the great wheat fields of the Patrons of Industry were organized for the West, or their cultivation must cease. 1 believe the worst is already over in this question: the time for its development de

"The range cattle business is gradually contracting and shifting its base, owing to tween the old and new till, so that it was the innovation of settlers and the destrucmade clear to all. He next described the tion of natural pastures; winter feeding is becoming a necessity, and this calls for various devices used on the roads as air ownership of the cultivated lands, at least, and the growing of crops. These, with the longer distance from market, will put the Western meat-producer more nearly on a par "So much for conditions which will

the consumer more directly. How can we expect paying prices for pork at the West when every pig is practically branded Phil Armour's property as soon as born ? Intelligent producers must make high grade articles for a large class of consumers who have ample means to pay for such. What has The census year began June 1, 1889, and been done with fine butter is possible with ands May 31, 1890. Each state has some many other farm products. We must make one to eleven supervisors' districts. There our own sugar. It takes two-thirds of all the times. They do not shed their hair, and are 175 supervisors in all. There are 42,000 live stock sold in Chicago to pay our sugar anumerators, who in all parts of the country | bill. Let some of the present cattle raisers turn their attention to sugar beets, and both 3, 1890. Every farm will be visited before they and those who continue the stock bustness will be benefited. We must make pure. butter, cheese, pork, and The words 'American' or 'United States are to give nearly all pertain to the crops of attached to any one of these articles should be sufficient guarantee of purity and health fulness, and a password to any country. Our government should begin a vigorous study of the markets of the world, and ope them up to our products wherever possible.

Live Stock at the World's Fair.

At the late meeting of the Sangamon Fine Stock Breeders' Association, the importance of a proper recognition of the farming and live stock interests of the country at the World's Fair to be held in Chicago was considered. Hon. D. W. Smith and Charles S. Brown having been appointed a committee on resolutions, they presented the following as setting forth the views of the members

Resolved, That the proposed fair to be held in Chicago should be so located and the exhibits to grouped as to give the most favor able opportunity for a grand and compre hensive exhibit of the agricultural and live stock resources of the United States, includ ing the various cereals, grasses, forage plants, fiber plants, fruits, vegetables and al the various products of the same, together with the machinery used in their cultivation and development. We also favor a special exhibit of the uses of Indian corn, or mair, as an article of human ford, the value of which is but little understood in Great Britain. Germany and France, and a knowledge of which in those nations would prove alike beneficial to them and to us.

Resolved, 'I hat we respectfully urge upon the management of the fair, the advantages and the attractions of a great display of the live stock industries of the country, and the various products of the same, including meats, dairy products, eleo oils, tallow, lard, It seems especially appropriate that an ex-

bibition, such as that above indicated should be held in that city which, more than any er in the world. owes its growth and we decline to entertain the rumor that the fair management contemplates giving the d sold in 1889. (31) Swine: Number on band | farming and live stock industries of the

> be sent to the directors of the World's Fair, and that our delegates be hereby instructed to urge the adoption of the suggestions here

Central Illinois is much interested in the World's Fair, and at this time is particularly concerned in the convention of stock breed ers to be held in Chicago on the 15th inst., for conference with the directors regarding the proper location of the fair in the city of runes, and other orehard fruits; in each the Chicago, No tack seats for the live stock men in 1892. PHIL THRIFTON.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver, For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service patrons, but loses none.

An Encouraging Word to Farmers. Over production of farm products, too much wheat, oats, corn, too many cattle, hogs and sheep, is now the cry. We produce more than our people consume, and foreigners will

Is there any light ahead? Yes, a little. Nearly all of the cheap government lands have been sold, and western m'grat'on for homestead and cheap land is stayed. Our population is increasing at the rate of 2,200,-000 a year, and in less than ten years a hea thy home demand will more than overtake production.

Toen the great Deering factory, which put the first successful Grain Binder upon the market, and has always, as now, led the way to economical methods of harvesting grain and grees, is still at it more largely and successsider the chief causes are over-production fully than ever, endeavoring to help the farand restricted markets. The donation of mers to make and save money, while helping immense tracts of land by the government to them elves by furnishing the constantly im-CHICAGO, Ill., April 16, 1890.

To Orchard Lake.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway have placed their summer train schedule into effect. The lake can now be reached direct by trains leaving Detroit at 6.50 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 4.80 p. m.

Returning there are four (4) trains per day. There are also seven (7) trains each way, per Nebrasks, and Kansas are the results of this day, between Orchard Lake and Pontiac, making connections with all trains of D., G. H. & agricultural machinery has greatly increased M. R'y. A new feature this season is that a train will leave Detroit every Saturday night at 8.00 p. m. Returning, arrive at Detroit 7.45 a. m. Monday. Thus giving an opportunity to spend the Sabbath in this beautiful spot. The picnic grounds have been enlarged the lands that fed them. A few years ago and improved and are now the finest in Michiand shipped west to increase the herds, thus and Societies, will be made by applying to

Peterinary Department

Thrush in the Feet of Horses.

ADRIAN, June 4, 1'90. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you please inform me through your paper what is the cause of thrush in horses eet, and about the length of time it takes to make a horse lame, and also what is a good

Answer .- In last week's FARMER you will find a full description of the disease known as thrush in the horse's feet, and the treatment for the same. To your second pends much upon predisposing causes. Some animals are comparatively exempt from its attack, while others are predisposed to contract the disease. Horses that are well cared for rarely are victims of thrush. As we gave a remedy for the disease in last week's FAB-MER, we give with this another used in more aggravated or chronic cases. After cleaning out the cleft of the frog well, fill in a little powdered sulphate of copper, covering it with a small piece of cotton batting to keep out the dirt. One application usually is suf-

Probably Parasitic Disease in Colts.

ficient.

HARBOR SPRINGS, May, 98, 1890.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I would like to know what is the matter with my horse. I have four colts and two older norses. They are all the time backing op against the sides of their stalls, or any thing they can reach, and rubbing their hind They seem to be half wild somebair looks rough and stands toward their heads. They have all got good appe-Some say they have worms and son say it is lampass. What should I do for worms? What should I do for lampass? If you think they have either? Answer ugh the columns of MICHIGAN FARMER, A. L. HATHAWAY.

Answer .- The trouble with your equine stock is due to some form of cutaneous, or parasitic disease, which, from the description given is difficult for us to satisfactorily determine. In such cases the surr undings are often more important than the symptoms given, which in this (as in many other cases) are omitted altogether, leaving us to grope our way in the dark. Please examine the skin of your animals and report their condition to us in time for our next week's paper. In the meantime give the following: Black antimoy, powd., fennel seed, powd., of each two ounces; chloride sodium, pulv., one ounce; mix all together and give half an ounce once or twice a day in the feed. Give no corn or corn meal to eat.

A Peculiar Conglomeratian of Diseases in a Mare in foal.

PRTORKET, May 81, 1890.

Veteripary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a mare on my farm that I would ke you to prescribe for through the columns of the FARMER in the next issue if you can, enclose a description of the trouble as given me by my man, which I think covers the case clearly, and I think probably it is a breach, as the Vets. pronounced it. I have only seen her once since this came on, and then the swelling did not seem to be very sore, but its coming so far forward and then setting back to just inside the flank is wha puzzles me most. If this cannot be cured I shall have to use her for breeding purposes She is now suckling a colt, and the colt

doing well. Description: Began to swell about three weeks before foaling time, and swelled up to and on the breast at the eleven months time, which she went over thirteen days. When the eleven months was an she h sore, and got so that she could not walk, only a little backward, and could not lay down, I bathed her with a liquid of ceda boughs and sugar of lead which kept it coo before foaling the swelling went down so that she could walk, and when she had the coit the swelling did not seem to go down any more, but gathered in a long bunch on each side about midway between fore and hind legs; there was also a thick swellin between those bunches and on and around the navel. When the colt was about two weeks old I worked her a very little, and the swelling would divide where the quarter straps came sgainst it, and would not fill back for several hours. It afterwards form-ed a lump on each side just forward of the bag and between these and the flanks. I tried to get it down but could not, so got a Veterinary Surgeon to examine it. He pro-nounced it a treach between the inside and onter linings, and gave a liniment for it also some medicine to give inwardly. A few days after I had him examine her again and said it was a breach and her inwards was what formed the lump. I had her examined by another veterinary surgeon and he said the same. I have also examined her and found it so myself. I have tried different ways to bandage it, but I can not make it stay where I put it. She is seven years old, and a first-class mare. Soe feels well and will jump and play in the field. It does not seem to burt her to walk when hitched to the wagon, but it does to trot. The lump on one side is about as large as a man's head, and the other about half that s ze. Can it be cured, if not would it be safe to try to raise colts from her?

Answer. - The above case as described is a very remarkable one. The symptoms do not appear to us in harmony with the disgnosis. Will one of your veterinary surgeons please write us carefully describing the symptoms as observed—together with the pathological condition of the animal, that we may sufficiently understand the true condition of the animal to justify us in venturing an opinion in so complicated a case.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLMALS MARKET.

DETROIT, June 7, 1890. FLOUR .- Values unchanged. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

WHEAT .- Lower on both spot and futures, but closing steady. New York, Chicago and St. Louis all showed a decline yesterday. Quotations in this market closed as follows: No. 1 white, 91%c; No. 2 white, 86%c; No. 3 white, 80c; No. 2 red, 91%c; No. 3 red, 87c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, July, 91c; August, 90%c % bu.

CORN.-Very little change. Quotations are as follows: No. 2, 35%c; No. 3, 84%c; No. 4, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 86%c; No. 8 yellow, 85%c. OATS.-No. 2 white quoted at 321/6; No. 2 mix. ed at 30%c, and light mixed at 32c per bu. De-

BARLEY .- Market dull. Selling at a range of 75c@\$1 per cental for fair to choice samples. Receipts the past week, 2,666 bu.; shipments,

CLOVER SEED .- No market; season over RYE.-Quoted at 58c per bu. for No. 2. TIMOTEY SEED .- Job lots in bags quoted

81 40 21 45 per bu. FEED .- Winter bran quoted at \$19 per ton; middlings, \$12@13 per ton.

BUTTER.-Weak and lower: fresh dairy, 12c fair to good, 10@11e; old packed stock, unsalable; creamery quiet; quoted at 13@15c 🕊 D. CHEESE .- Michigan full creams held at 9% c

EGGS .- Market firm at 124@134c per dozen. eceipts of fresh are moderate. HONEY .- Quoted at 10@18c for comb. Extract-

d, 7000. Market dull. HAY .- Timothy in car lots, \$8 00@10 00; in mixed, \$5@8; straw, in car lots, \$5 per ton. Mar-

BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 80 per bu, for city handpicked stocks. Unpicked sell at \$1 40@1 6) per bu. These prices are for car lots. From store

prices are \$1 83@1 85 per bu. SALT.-Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or 75c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.:

Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. HIDES.—Green city, 4c p b., country, 4c; cured, No. 1, 5%c; No. 2, 4c; calf, No. 1, 5.; No. 2, 4c; veal kip, No. 1, 4%c; runners and No. 2, 216@3c; sheepskins, 75c@\$1 75 as to quantity of

BEESWAX.-Quoted at 25@30c \$ D. POTATOES .- Market quiet: now selling at 45@ 80c W bu. for car-lots, and in small lots 50@60c bu. New Southern, \$3 7524 per bbl.; Ber-

muda, \$3 per bbl. DRIED FRUIT .- App'es quoted at 4% @5%c for ommon, and 10@110 P D. for evaporated; peaches, 14@15c; apricots, 17c.

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, P box, 14 25 24 15; oranges, Messinas, \$5 0) 25 50; Califormia, 🚯 0025 50; bananas, yellow, 🦻 bunch. \$1 25@2 25. Pigs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16 for fancy. Cocoanuts, \$2 100, \$4 50@5. Persian dates, new, 5@7c w b. by the box. Pine apples, \$1 50@2 25 per doz. APPLES .- None in market.

onions.-In foreign Bermuda are offered at 22 25@2 40 per crate. New Southern, \$1 40@1 50 CABBAGE .- Southern held at \$3 50 for 1-bbl.

crate, and firm. POULTRY .-- Live: Fowls and chicks, 8@9c P D.; ducks, 82 9c; turkeys, 10@11c; pigeons, 25c per pair. Spring chickens, 18@15c per lb. Supply ample STRAWBERRIES .- Choice held at \$7 per stand;

VEGETABLES .- Early lettuce, 45c p bu. spinach, 35c; radich, Canada, 15c; onions, 30c; pie-plant, &c; vegetable oysters, 40c; ssparagus, 40c w dozen bunches; parsley, 20c; cucumbers, 50c per doz.; wax beans, \$1@1 10 per box; green beans, \$1 0021 25 per bu. box; peas, \$2 0022 25 per bu.; squash, suu mer variety, \$1 per doz. DRESSED VEAL.-Unchanged; quoted at 326c

per lb. as to quality.

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10 Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—26 loads: Seven at \$14; six at \$13; three at \$1250; two at \$15, \$13 50 and \$12; one at \$14, \$11, 1050 and \$8.

Tuesday—24 loads: Seven at \$13 and \$12; five at \$14; two at \$12 50; one a \$15, \$13 50 and \$11 25.

Wednesday—15 loads: Ten at \$13; two at \$14; one at \$13 50, \$12 and \$11 50.

Thursday—30 loads: Ten at \$12; six at \$13; five at \$10; four at \$14; three at \$12 50; one at \$11 50 and \$8 50.

Friday—21 loads: Fight at \$14 and \$13; three \$150 and \$8 50.

Friday—21 loads: Eight at \$14 and \$13; three at \$12; one at \$12 50 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yarda. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle for the past week at these yards numbered 470 head. The supply on sale was light and the number of good cattle among the receipts was limited. The demand quickly at strong last week's prices. Holmes sold Burt Spencer 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at \$3 50; 2 feeders av 845 lbs at \$3 25 and 3 thin helfers to John Robinson av

put them up above Buffalo prices.

Robb sold Hiller 70, part lambs, av 68 lbs at \$5.

Holmes sold Monahan 13 av 102 lbs at \$5.25.

Holland sold Firspatrick 139 av 70 lbs at \$1.50.

Church sold Monahan 39, part lambs, av 59 lbs at \$4.50. The offerings of hogs numbered 528 head

There has been a sharp decline in hogs both east and west during the past week. In this market it only amounted to 10@15 ce ts, which is less than at Chicago or Buffalo. The run of hogs in the west has been very heavy this week, and buyers have been enabled to put prices down without much trouble, the supply being in excess of the demand.

In excess of the demand.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 25 av 181 lbs at \$3 80.

Fifield sold R 8 Webb 20 av 149 lbs at \$4.

Patrick sold Webb Bros 13 av 193 lbs at \$3 85.

Allen sold Webb Bros 17 av 221 lbs at \$4.

Williams sold Webb Bros 22 av 162 lbs at \$3 85.

Welch sold R 8 Webb 45 av 166 lbs at \$3 90.

Astley sold R 8 Webb 34 av 162 lbs at \$3 85.

Holmes sold R 8 Webb 35 av 182 lbs at \$3 85.

Moore sold R 8 Webb 32 av 161 lbs at \$3 85.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

CATTLE. The supply of cattle on saie at these yards was very light and many of the dealers are vithout cattle this week. For those offered the demand was active and they were closed out at strong last week's prices. Calves are doing better, prices ranging from \$4 to \$4 75 per hundred. The following were the closing

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Good steers, well fatted, weighing \$85@4 30 Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers... 8 20@3 60 Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and buils 2 2°@2 65 Stockers.

\$2.85.

McQuillan sold Kamman a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 592 lbs at

Only two bunches of sheep were on sale. One of 31 averaging 70 lbs brought \$4 per hundred and the other 48, part lambs, av 61 lbs sold a \$5 30. Both lots were clipped.

There were only a few hogs on sale, and those who had them in went home wishing that they had lavested in something else. They prought 25 cents per hundred less than they did at King's Yards the day before, and buyers were not very particular as to taking them even at this decline. This week has been a bad one for hogs, and the decline here is even less than at other poin's, as hogs are not sorted here.

CATTLE.-Receipts 61,092 against 60,011 last week. Shipments 17,664. The receipts of cattle n Monday numbered 14,518 head. The offerings were smaller than expected, and the market ruled strong at an advance of 5@10 cents ver the rates ruling at the close of last week. The New York cattle market was higher, and cables from Lendon reported a sharp advance, best American beeves selling there at 11% cents per lb, or 21/42% cents above the recent sharp lecline. Exporters bought freely here yesterday at \$4 20@4 95, bulk at \$1 65@4 90. Shippers bought at \$4@5, principally \$4 25@4 50. Dressed beef men bought natives at \$3 90@4 90, bulk at \$4 20@4 60. Some 1,533 lb steers sold at \$4 35, and 1,141 lb steers as high as \$4 50. Some 1,049 l stillers sold at \$4 20. Texas steers sold at \$1 60 @2 15 for cows and \$2 40@3 35 for. Butcher stock sold largely at \$2 50@3 50. Stock cattle sold at \$2 60@4 15. The market was active on Tuesday, the best grades seiling 5 cents higher. There was no change on Wednesday, but on Thursday the market ruled weak to a shade lower at the close. On Friday the receipts were only 9,000. The demand was active and the market closed strong at the following QUOTATIONS:

higher. Light sold at \$3 550 ing and shipping. \$3 65@3 85

poor and the market ruled slow as the offerings was active and the offerings were closed out were not of the kind wanted. The best cattle were without any material change, but common half fatted butchers' stock and stockers were off 15/225 cents. The hest steers taken by 8 lbs at \$2.75.
Campbell sold Newton a mixed lot of 5 head \$4.50@4.70, and a few light, but fine boned far lar New and York Philadelphia buyers, brough



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from 10 to 2500 feet deep. Machines in 6 sizes. Send for descriptive Catal. and Price List. Star Drilling Machine Co.

Veal calves. 4 002/4 75
Spencer sold Sullivan 5 good butchers' steers av 1,022 ibs at \$3.75 and 3 good cows to McGee av 1 ibs) ibs at \$3.75 and 3 good cows to McGee av 1 ibs) ibs at \$2.75 and 2 stockers and 2 butls av 834 ibs at \$2.75 and 2 coarse oxen av 1,495 ibs at \$2.25.

C Roe sold McGee a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 938 ibs at \$2.55.

Wreford & Beck sold Bussell 33 mixed westerns av 672 ibs at \$2.60.

Capwell sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av av 880 ibs at \$2.80 and a built o John Robinson weighing 1,760 ibs at \$2.85. Veal calves

head of coarse Dutchers should be seen as \$2.15.

C Roe sold Newton a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 881 lbs at \$2.25.

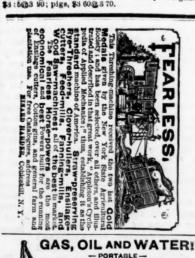
Campbell sold Burt Spencer 3 thin cows at 1,220 lbs at \$2.50.

C Roe sold R S Webb 55 av 167 lbs at \$3 70, Merr tt sold Webb Bros 27 av 18: lbs at \$3 Giddings sold Webb Bros 12 av 168 lbs at \$3 C Roe sold R S Webb 37 av 187 lbs at \$3 70,

Chicago.

Extra beeves...
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs...
Common steers...
Fancy cows and heifers...
For to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs...
Foor to choice bulls, 900@1,600 lbs...
Stockers and feeders
Texas steers.

CATTLE.—Receipts 18,761, sgains 15,723 the previous week. There were 170 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The quality averaged





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teal Sstate Loans.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

- OF THE -

Wayne County Sayings Bank

Of Detroit, Michigan, at the Prose of business, September 30tt, 389. RESOURCES.

DETROIT, MICH.

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os Summery, -M Foreign..... Postry.—The Used Rehearsed Herse merican Wife I ressed Freddyomantic Storyongue-A Gigs rack Walker-Va The Wheat Saw-I Bosilage—The Hop dringry.—Warts of Parts of Colts—Pr physema in a Mi Tumor on the He

County-Poor Out Stockmen are Do A visit to that par lying east and north week gave us an ver the wheat fiel agricultural sections

Agric

VOLUME 3

Michigan's Big Sheep—The Liber fornia Wheat an

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Planting Tree Se

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M Horss.-Race

within bounds to within ten years ha poorer. Field after up and put into spr many others might a corn, while backward and if it does not fal ut-worm, has a fair But the season is late planted on sod, the reat deal of damag replanting, will simp orn. Barley is the and a greater breadth put in, frequently rep been plowed up. well as usual. The belds frequently have were showing fairly quite promising. Par in the State, are in fi too much water, how of grass. Sunshing weather is what is r At the Corunna Brands, of Kerby, show the beantles portion of Shiawase

first at the farm of a herd of Polanda nice bunch of you unfortunately was now using a young tural College, which factory. It traces Barnes Brothers. Near him is Mr. of Poland-Chinas. boars as Mr. Mead the herds of Henry ners, and A. Parn

had been quite sat very good. We stopped next the Percheron stall owned by Joseph ported by Savage He is now eight y color, and of the tr colts are showing t were exceptional Riley-there are tw together-are adm we saw some good o farms were settled waukee Railroad h Grand Haven, au worked upon the ro line, and have s farmers. The cou but when once clear

said the boar from

productive. A two-mile drive of Mr. Underwo Messrs, Ed. Pear These are old Or have brought their mutton sheep and with them. Mr. 1 herd of Shorthorns Fennel Dake of H Wild Eyes 64189, Fennel Duke 460 bull, deep red, a go

and a well-shaped Underwood starte -a Stapleton a Miss Severs, a nice herd arou